THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

Published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] per annum, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. [illegible]

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1016. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

RELIEF FOR DR. KANE.

Religious Rights of Americans in Europe.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES AS CURRENCY.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

A message was received from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State of the correspondence with our Minister at Constantinople.

Mr. ROCKWELL presented a petition from DAVID SEARS, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and others, asking an appropriation for the Massachusetts Humane Society, on behalf of shipwrecked mariners on the Eastern Coast.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from merchants of New-York, praying for aid to the expedition to the Northern Sea, in search of Dr. KANE.

Mr. BRODHEAD made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his resolution for sending a steamer to the Arctic seas in search of Dr. KANE, and it was passed.

Mr. CASS gave notice that on a future day he should move that the Senate adopt Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolution, and call the attention of the President thereto.

He eulogized NAPOLEON for his sentiments in reference to religious liberty, and read the following reply to the representatives of consistorial bodies of his empire who were present at his coronation:

[illegible]

Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolutions were submitted at the last Session, and were declaratory of the rights of Americans to religious liberty in Europe. The correspondence with the Minister to Constantinople was relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Rev. JONAS KING, an American citizen residing in Greece.

A bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and another for the support of the Military Academy, came from the House, and were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Invalid Pension bill was considered and passed, but at the request of Mr. FESSENDEN, was reconsidered, and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. BROWN proposed a joint Committee of the two Houses on the adjustment of private claims, as a substitute for the bill for a Board of Commissioners on that subject, which was specially referred yesterday.

Mr. BRODHEAD asked the Senate to allow the petitions and memorials for judiciary reform in the District of Columbia to be withdrawn for presentation in the House.

Mr. BADGER suggested that the request was unusual, and it was postponed to to-morrow.

Mr. PETTIT made a report from the Judiciary Committee, that the House bill concerning United States lands in Cincinnati pass. It was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD reported a bill in favor of the claim of General JOHN E. WOOL, and recommended its passage. Passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved that so much of the President's Message as related to Naval matters be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the same Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and the repair of barracks and quarters, for a like period.

Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several bills were considered and laid aside to be reported to the House, including the one giving additional powers to the Corporation of Washington, for the election of all officers not now elective, and to establish Houses of Refuge or Correction, and Police and Municipal Courts, &c.

NO IMPRISONMENT EXCEPT CHARGED WITH CRIME.

While this was under consideration, Mr. GIDDINGS offered an amendment, that no person shall be imprisoned unless charged with some crime or offense.

The Chairman, Mr. PHELPS, said the amendment was in order.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, appealed from the decision of the Chair, contending that the House, in this bill, could not change the judiciary of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the bill provides for an efficient police force for the maintenance of order, and for the protection of persons and property. If anything was more appropriate than his amendment to secure this end, he was unable to see it.

The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair sustained, by a vote of 73 against 50.

Mr. GIDDINGS said there was a law in existence providing for the imprisonment of free men of color found in this District. Men thus arrested are sold into perpetual bondage to pay jail fees. His object was to set aside every law which involves in slavery men now free. All he asked was a definite expression by the House.

Mr. HAMILTON was opposed to the amendment. It had nothing to do with the bill. He hoped, however, a vote would now be taken on it.

Tellers were then appointed.

A VOICE—Let the Abolitionists go through!

Mr. GIDDINGS—And let the slaveholders stay back. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected. Ayes, 35; Noes not counted.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES AS CURRENCY.

The Senate bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as currency in the District being under consideration,

Mr. MCMULLEN presented a remonstrance from R. W. LATHAM, Esq., and other citizens, against the bill, and asking for the passage of a Free Banking law. He said he was opposed to such a circulation anywhere, but doubted the policy of the passage of the bill at this time, owing to the embarrassed financial condition of the country. Virginia has a small note law, and he knew it could not be enforced.

Mr. CASKIE said that in his District (Richmond) the law acted like a charm. The worthless small notes had been banished from their midst, and there was plenty of gold and silver for ordinary business transactions.

Mr. HAMILTON testified in a like way with regard to the Maryland Small Note Law.

Mr. FLORENCE said the Small Note Law had precisely the same effect in Pennsylvania as in Mr. CASKIE's District, (Virginia.) Specie had there taken the place of rags. He remarked the remonstrance presented by Mr. MCMULLEN was signed by R. W. LATHAM, who had become notorious through the failure of the Exchange Bank, with which he had been connected. He desired to protect the workingmen from losses sustained by "shin plaster" issues, for on the poorer classes such disasters invariably fall.

Mr. LETCHER said he was opposed to shinplaster-blisters, and almost every other species of plasters—and especially shinplasters. The times are certainly out of joint; but it did not occur to him he would find his colleague (Mr. MCMULLEN) in favor of small notes, nor did he expect him to come in with a dead memorial dated in January, 1853. The thing had kept a respectable while—while the managers who drew it had gone with all things perishable. It is headed by R. W. LATHAM, and he imagined his friends had a defunct institution known as the Exchange Bank. Owing to that institution having commenced the issue of small notes, Virginia was driven to the necessity of banishing them from its borders.

Mr. MCMULLEN explained: The bill was prepared during last session. It was then the remonstrance was handed by him for presentation to the House. He had not changed his views with regard to the impropriety of the circulation of small notes, but doubted the policy of passing this bill now.

Mr. LETCHER resumed, by asking his colleague if this remonstrance had been gotten up now, would he have seen the same signatures to it? Would men now be found endorsing the conduct of the defunct institution?

Mr. MCMULLEN—Does my colleague mean to say I endorse the remonstrance?

Mr. LETCHER—I say that they who sent the remonstrance here, a year since, would not now sign it.

Mr. MCMULLEN replied he was charged with the presentation of the paper, and thought it was his duty to present it without committing himself to its contents.

Mr. LETCHER asked why his colleague looks at the date. The very fact that no remonstrance has up to now been sent in, shows the people of the District have borne as long as they could the evils of that institution. Such issues ought to be put down, as they operate as fraud on that portion of the community least able to bear the losses. The small note law of Virginia is in force this very day.

Mr. HAMILTON suggested that as but three days were assigned to the business pertaining to the District of Columbia, gentlemen should proceed without unnecessary discussion.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. argued in favor of an entire metallic currency.

Mr. CUMMING thought that would be absurd, as it would distract the entire business of the country.

Mr. SKELTON agreed with Mr. JONES, and expressed his views regarding the evils of paper money.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Mr. BAYLEY, of Va., gave notice that on the 16th of January he would make an effort to take up the French Spoliation bill. He mentioned this, he said, that no one might be taken by surprise.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, attributed the evils of paper money in the District of Columbia to the neglect of Congress to recharter the Banks.

The Committee rose without disposing of any of the bills which had been considered.

The House then adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

The drafts registered in the Treasury Department, Register's office, for the week ending the 16th inst., amount to the following sums: Navy, $168,063 76; Customs, $68,106 26; Redemption of the Public Debt, $526,630 43; Quarterly Salaries, $67,000 22; Treasury, $164,378 17; Interior on Land, $70,008 51; Interior, $10,752 18; War, $249,383 39. Making a total of $1,381,400 96.

Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co.—Deed of Trust.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co.'s deed of trust, with their statement of assets, has astonished almost everybody here, and the people and brokers are buying Exchange Bank notes at sixty cents on the dollar, being a decline of thirty cents since yesterday. More than two-thirds of a million of assets are believed to be worthless.

Calendar of the Supreme Court at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT, Tuesday.—No. 5. Gray P. Webb et al. vs. Polly Weathershead.—Error to Circuit Court, Middle District of Tennessee.

Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 3. *Arthur Nicholson & Co. vs. Jesse Hart.*—Error to Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.

Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the law, justice, and opinion of the Supreme Court.

No. 2. *Pierre Barribeau et al. vs. Joshua B. Brant.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Missouri.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal with costs.

No. 19. *Alex. M. Lawrence*, claimant of ship *Hornet*, appellant, vs. *Charles Minturn*.—Argument was concluded by Mr. CUTTING for the appellants.

Destruction of the New House of Refuge in Philadelphia—Escape of but One Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

At 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in one of the workshops of the new House of Refuge beyond Fairmount. The building was 250 feet long. The roof of it is entirely destroyed, and a portion of the walls have fallen in. It is probably an entire loss. It contained a large quantity of materials belonging to different persons, such as cane seat chairs, slates, whalebone for umbrellas, &c. The total loss is estimated at $30,000, which is mostly insured.

It is supposed that one of the boys in the building must have set fire to the canes in the workshop, as the building could have taken fire in no other way, as it was heated by steam generated three hundred feet distant from it.

All the boys were secured except one, who managed to effect his escape.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Dec. 18.

About 10 o'clock this morning the large workshop at the House of Refuge, recently erected for white delinquents, was discovered to be on fire in the third story, on the southern end. The building fronted on Twenty-second-street, above the Girard College, and was 240 feet long and three stories high, except the southern end, which had an additional story.

The room where the fire was first discovered, was used to store away cane seats and rattan. The boys were all at work in their several apartments, making cane seats, umbrella wires, scraping slates and making the frames. The alarm was promptly given, and the first thing was to secure the boys to prevent their escape. They were all removed to the main building, and the workshop for a time was left to its fate. The few men about the establishment saved what articles they could. The gates were finally thrown open to the firemen, who were soon upon the ground in large numbers, but the water being scarce in the vicinity, they could do but little good with their engines.

In fact, a number of companies, after remaining there for sometime, and finding they could be of no service, took their departure. The entire structure, excepting the first and second story on the north end, was soon enveloped in a sheet of flame, and after burning half an hour the southern wall fell with a crash, breaking in its descent a one-story building, used perhaps as a lodge. At this time the main building appeared to be in great danger, but owing to the fact that it was covered with slate roof, it did not catch fire. The whole of the machinery in the lower story, including the steam engine, was entirely destroyed.

The building cost, so we were informed, about $40,000, and the contents, including machinery and made-up work, &c., about $25,000, thus making the whole loss $65,000. We learn that the entire range of buildings are insured to one-third the amount of their value, but whether it covers the workshop we are not prepared to say.

There is no doubt but that the place was set on fire by some one of the inmates. The buildings are heated throughout by steam, and no fire was necessary for comfort in any part of the workshop. By noon the buildings were reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins.

Provincial Parliament—Address of Lord Elgin.

QUEBEC, Monday, Dec. 18.

The Provincial Parliament stands adjourned to the 23d of February.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Lord ELGIN replied to the address of the two Houses, thanking them for the expression of their approbation and regard and pointed out the great purposes to which self-government might be applied, and hoped their magnificent country would furnish evidence that its people were guided by a liberal and enlightened policy.

Failure Contradicted—Probable Discovery of one of the Arctic's Life Boats—The Wreck of the ship Arcadia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The *Advertiser* this morning contradicts the failure of A. S. PEABODY, reported yesterday.

From Halifax papers of the 12th, we learn that two men from Southern Harbor report having picked up a boat on the 16th ult., whilst on their way to Little Placentia, Newfoundland, and succeeded in getting her safe to Ram's Island. By their description she must be a life-boat, built of iron or zinc, complete in every particular except one air-tight compartment. She was full of water, with an ash oar lashed in the middle by a painter acting as a drag. She may prove one of the unfortunate steamer *Arctic's* boats.

The crew and passengers of the American ship *Arcadia*—upward of 170 in number—previously reported wrecked at Sable Island, were rescued from drowning by one of Francis' life-boats, recently presented to the humane establishment by Miss DIX. The boat, with the life-saving apparatus—manned by the Island crew—had to be rowed twenty miles to the scene of the disaster. Two trips were sufficient to take the people off the wreck.

Launching of the New Ship King Lear—Accident, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The new ship *King Lear*, of 2,000 tons, owned by Messrs. SECOMBE & TAYLOR of this city, in being launched this morning before she could be stopped went over and through the Navy-Yard wall, where she now lies with two steamboats trying to get her off.

Know-Nothing Convention.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 19.

A convention of Know-Nothings is in session here to-day, with a view of organizing the Order in this county. The attendance is not very large.

Arrest for Heavy Forgeries Committed in Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

AUGUSTUS BARRAY was arrested here to-day, charged with having committed extensive forgeries in Quebec. He was held to await a requisition under the extradition act. Six hundred dollars in gold and a large quantity of baggage was found with the prisoner, at one of the principal hotels.

Land Warrant Forger Convicted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 18.

W. H. WILDER, a lawyer of this city and a prominent sympathizer with the Cuban fillibusters, has been convicted of forging land warrants.

Conviction of Manslaughter.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

PETER MAHON, who was indicted for murdering his wife in September last, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. His sentence will be pronounced by Judge HUBBARD to-morrow.

Railway Accident.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The locomotive "Claremont," attached to the passenger train, exploded to-day near West Lebanon, N. H. The engine was blown to atoms, and J. G. MOORE, the engineer, and DAVID WARNER, a fireman, were badly injured. The explosion shook buildings to the distance of half a mile.

Weather in Albany—Staking Out a Track Over the Ice in the Hudson River—Death of Judge Grant, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The thermometer here at 5 o'clock this morning stood at five degrees below zero. This evening it stands at twelve above.

The employés of the Hudson River Railroad have been engaged to-day in staking out a track on the ice and throwing water over it to strengthen it to enable teams to cross the river. It is supposed they will be able to do so to-morrow.

Judge GRANT, one of the oldest residents of Oswego, died there on Sunday last, aged 84 years.

The Syracuse *Daily Journal* says that Col. VANDENBURG, of that city, is to be Judge Advocate General.

Weather Reports.

CALAIS, Tuesday, Dec. 19—8 A. M.

Wind northwest; weather clear and pleasant. The thermometer at zero.

EASTPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 19—8 A. M.

The weather beautiful; wind north. The thermometer about zero.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Dec. 19—8 A. M.

The weather here is very pleasant, although extremely cold.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The thermometer in this city at 8 o'clock this morning stood at eight degrees above zero. The *weather is very clear.*

The Ohio River—Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

In the Ohio River there is but three and a half feet of water.

The weather is extremely cold.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all points is received. The papers are barren of news.

The St. Louis *Democrat* announces a triumph in the art of dentistry—an operation for the substitution of an artificial jaw-bone for a natural one. The patient was Rev. JAMES H. HARTZELL, of Quincy, Ill.

☞ False teeth, false jaws, gutta percha noses, glass eyes, wooden legs, cork hands, false hair, boughten whiskers, other men's opinions and false hearts! How narrow are the bounds within which one's personal identity manages to entrench itself?—speaking yet of itself in the first person, and announcing itself not with a modest I, but with as large a capital I as Lord RAGLAN himself or Col. BENTON would use.

NEW-YORK CITY.

IMMIGRANTS.

Reply of the Ten Governors to the Commissioners of Emigration.

INTERESTING STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO EMIGRANT LUNATICS—MEETING OF THE TEN GOVERNORS.

The Ten Governors met yesterday. After transacting some unimportant business, Governor SIMEON DRAPER read the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the introduction of paupers into the institutions of public charity of this City, respectfully report:

That they have called upon the wardens, superintendents, &c., of the various institutions under charge of the Board, and herewith present the detail of the number they find at the date of the examinations made.

It appears that at that period we were supporting an aggregate of 388, not including Bellevue Hospital and City Prison—a number much less, in the opinion of the Committee, than could have been shown previous to the passage of a resolution by the Board, passed on the 28th day of March, 1854, which was followed by a discharge of a considerable number of that class from the same institutions. The action which was taken by the Board on the 5th day of December, 1854, has awakened a very general inquiry into the justice of this burden on this department, and the question may be considered as one of sufficient importance to call upon us to continue the inquiry, and engage the attention of the Legislature of this State, as well as the action of our national councils. Among the most prominent sources of congratulation is in finding the chief point of consideration fully endorsed by a promise of coöperation on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, who have in a recent report of a Committee, and adopted by the Board, reiterated the fact "that convicts from abroad, and inmates of foreign poorhouses, have been shipped to this country, and passed from shipboard into our almshouses." Now, this is the point to which we desire to call the attention of our law makers, and on this point we seek relief. As guardians of the tax-payers of this metropolis, and so far as their interests rest with this Board, we feel it our duty to demand relief. Your Committee confess that they are at a loss to construe anything that has been done in, or by, this Department, which, by any just construction, can be attributed to an unfriendly disposition to take from the Commissioners of Emigration that measure of fidelity to their trust, so eminently due to the gentlemen composing that Commission, and which their untiring efforts and acknowledged humanity demand. There is no disposition on the part of the Board of Governors to diminish, in the slightest degree, the cause of congratulation so properly referred to by the Commissioners of Emigration on the successful results of their "pecuniary and humane" administration of their commission. On the contrary, they most cheerfully accord to them their entire confidence in them, and in their personal sacrifice to the objects of their charge, and while they will endeavor to keep pace with them in pursuing the objects of their creation, they hope they may be permitted to contend for a proper and a legal division of their duties and obligations. The recital in the report of the Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration of the statute laws which are the basis of the respective action of each commission, is without objection. It is admitted that the Commissioners of Emigration are bound to indemnify the Governors of the Almshouse for all emigrants supported by them, "as far as may be," according to express [illegible]—referring, of course, only to those that have not been in the country five years, and who arrived at the port of New-York. Your Committee deem it important that the Board of Governors should come to an understanding upon two important points, which have been mooted by the Commissioners of Emigration. Unofficially, they desire to prevent any dispute as to their charge under the agreement which was entered into by the two Boards; and second, whether the simple commitment by a magistrate for vagrancy shall relieve the Commissioners of Emigration of their five year obligation, and require the tax payers of New-York to support for all time, without remuneration, the vagabonds that the rest of the world see fit to throw into the arms of our police. Your Committee are not unmindful of all the advantages to the country at large, as well as to our ship owners, and citizens generally, so properly adverted to by the report in question, and your Committee join in the very proper efforts alluded to, to arrest the imposition of culprits and other improper persons, and to the regulation of common propriety and honesty, by contractors and communities, whether it be from foreign States or elsewhere.

Your Committee did not require to be told that the Commissioners of Emigration were not liable for the support of emigrants arriving elsewhere than at New-York, but see nothing in the statement to deter them from adverting to the fact that many such are foisted upon us, and they therefore deemed the subject of sufficient importance to ask upon that point, with others, legislative relief. The fact being admitted, the question is one of fair inquiry, certainly. There has no claim been made by this Board upon the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of such of their charge, or of those who come to us, and through the commission of crime are sent to our State Prisons during the first five years of their residence, and therefore any allusion to that class is quite gratuitous. But we are of opinion that when we claim support for those confined for vagrancy, including "syphilis and other kindred diseases," that we neither show a "neglect of duty," nor are we involved in "rhetorical fiction." Your Committee know of no law, or construction of law, which allows them to send vagrants from the Penitentiary to Ward's Island, to take them from their legal guardians. The sick and disabled are not to be taken to Ward's Island at pleasure. They are committed as vagrants, and cannot be discharged without the aid of the Committing Magistrate, and then to be thrown upon the City, not only to aggravate and engender disease, but inhumanly be thrown a second time into the cells of the Station-house, there being no provision of law by which our Magistrates, under the vagrant act, can or do commit them to Ward's Island.

As to any attempt on the part of the Governors to conceal known enactments, or separate innocent babies from their mothers, they beg to say that they have nothing to conceal, no inhumanity to perpetrate.

They regret without intending to reflect upon the Commissioners of Emigration, that there is, in their opinion, a necessity of so fixing their obligations in regard to vagrants, they have supported and are now supporting—numbering at present over four hundred—that those for whom they are acting, shall have no reason to complain of their efforts, at least to justly administer the trust committed to them. There can be no desire on the part of the Board of Governors to burden the Commissioners of Emigration improperly or unnecessarily; they have never evinced any other than the most friendly disposition, so far as they have had the power, and they fear they have gone far beyond what might be deemed a just interference with their legitimate charge; they have consented to serve that Board. A reference to the communication to the resident Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, will at once convince those who read it, that the bargain made for the support of lunatics was an inference with legitimate patients which the most intimate relations of friendship would hardly justify. Your Committee recommend the continuance of the Committee to which this subject is referred, and a recommitment of the whole subject to them, with instructions to take such action as will render just, harmonious and effective, the service their official duties properly require. The statement marked A, will furnish the amounts paid by the Commissioners of Emigration to this Department, under a contract made on the 28th day of March, 1853. There has been a very liberal cash expenditure under the arrangement entered into by the two Commissions, and the payments made will show the credit taken, and it should not be forgotten that the cost of the food and raiment, as well as the expenses of the guarding, guiding and attending their patients, are paid for in cash, while the reimbursements, as far as they have gone, have been withheld for at least an average of twelve months, saying nothing of the amount still unpaid, estimating the months of November and December, say $14,668 88, without interest, and $1,280 interest on previous disbursements.

Your Committee notice with great satisfaction a statement made lately by the President of the Commissioners of Emigration, that the Board had ample room provided for 600 more persons than were now in their institutions, and would therefore recommend that the contract be lived, and the lunatic be transferred to those vacant quarters, and our Asylum relieved of what is deemed by the Commissioners a profitable contract.

There can be nothing gained, in the opinion of your Committee, by keeping a boarding-house for the Commissioners of Emigration. Money we did not object to make by acceding to an urgent request of that commission. Certainly nothing seems to have been gained in credit for good neighborhood and friendly charity.

The accompanying note of Mr. EVARTS will show precisely the condition of the question of reference of differences to "distinguished citizens." No such reference has been fixed upon. Your Committee are of opinion that a legal settlement of the questions which are brought forward by the Commissioners is the only safe one we can adopt.

Your Committee learn, through the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the first time, that an offer has been made by that commission to pay to this Board for the support of the mothers of such children as they claim support for.

In conclusion, your Committee claim that the Commissioners of Emigration—in law and in equity—are bound to take charge, for the first five years, of all emigrants arriving at this port, who are unable to support themselves, not including those who are sent to hard labor in the State Prisons or Penitentiary for felony.

WASH. SMITH,
WM. S. DUKE, } Committee.
J. TOWNSEND,
S. DRAPER, President.

[The schedule referred to above as document A, is simply a statement of the indebtedness of the Commissioners to the Board, and shows that they have not been prompt in their payments. It is too long for insertion.]

NEW-YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Dec. 11, 1854.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., *President of the Board of Governors of Almshouse:*

SIR: Since the documentary institutions of this City have been under the control of your honorable Board, more than 900 insane patients have been received, chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration; and during four years, one-fourth of the whole number of patients in the Asylum were of that class. Quite recently, however, the proportion has been diminished to one-fifth, there being at present only 100 insane immigrants which are acknowledged as such by the Commissioners. There are others not included in this number, who have undoubtedly been in the country but a short time, but from an impaired or defective intellect, or from loss of memory, they are unable to give that positive evidence as to the ship and time of landing which is required.

The accommodations of this institution being only sufficient for the residents proper of the City, this increase of numbers has proved decidedly detrimental to the comfort and diminished the chances of recovery of those who are properly entitled to its benefits. The amount received for the support of the immigrants will not warrant the erection of new buildings for their accommodation; and even there is great doubt if it be sufficient at present to pay the actual expenditures of provisions and clothing, more especially if we compare the advanced prices at the present time with what they were five years since, when the contract was made. As a class they are considerably more expensive than the same number of our ordinary patients. This additional expense for their support arises from the fact that the disease is usually recent; the patient is violently disposed to waste and destroy food and clothing, to be destructive to property in his room, and requires a large number of attendants to control him. In a pecuniary point of view there is another great objection to the reception of these patients. The Commissioners of Emigration only support them five years after their arrival in the country, and at the expiration of that time they are to be supported in the county or town where they happen to reside. The receiving of insane immigrants here has operated to bring them from other counties in the State, and at the end of the prescribed time they are left permanently as a burden on our citizens. There are twenty patients now in the Asylum whose term of five years has expired since the 1st of January, 1854. Computing their support at two dollars and fifty cents per week, it makes an additional expense to the Institution of twenty-six hundred dollars per annum, which may be continued for many years to come. This compensation is only for one year.

Of the immigrants now here, twenty arrived in 1850, consequently they will not be chargeable to the Commissioners after 1855. The effect of the present law is to produce a never-ending increase of expenses from this source. It certainly seems unjust that this onerous tax should fall on the City; for if the Commissioners of Emigration be not compelled to support the insane a longer period, the State ought to maintain them.

But even if the accommodations are sufficiently ample for the immigrants, and if the Commissioners would make an adequate remuneration not only for their maintenance but also for those brought from other counties and eventually supported by the City, there would still be an insuperable objection to their being received. Coming, as they do, frequently direct from shipboard, they are likely to be the medium for the transmission of contagious diseases. Several times since my connection with the Asylum, typhus fever has been introduced from this source, and during the Fall of 1852, forty (including officers and insane patients, some having died from each class,) suffered from this terrible disease. I have been informed that previous to the arrangement between your honorable Board and the Commissioners, the immigrants were received by contract at the Bloomingdale Asylum, but from a similar calamity they were at once removed from that establishment.

The best interests of this institution require their removal; the sum received is not adequate for their support, nor can they be kept here without lessening the comforts and endangering the lives of other inmates.

If the recent immigrants must be received here, I would earnestly recommend the erection of separate buildings for their accommodation. Our resident insane are not voluntarily the recipients of charity, but for the protection of the public and themselves the City authorities become their guardians. They are deprived of liberty and the City is morally bound to protect them. Humanity requires that the demented, helpless beings, residents for a long time of the Asylum, should not be unnecessarily exposed to contagious and fatal diseases.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. H. RANNEY, Resident Physician.

DR. BEALE.

Meeting of Dentists—Messenger to Philadelphia.

A third meeting of dentists was held last evening at the *Dental Academy*, Bond-street. Dr. ERICK PARMLY was called to preside. Dr. S. W. PARMLY *made a lengthy statement of the result of* his recent visit to Philadelphia as a messenger from the dental body of New-York, to gather facts in reference to the case of Dr. BEALE. He left New-York, he said, on Saturday last, carrying with him a petition in behalf of Dr. BEALE, signed by 100 of the principal physicians and dentists of New-York. He mentioned calling at the prison to see Dr. BEALE, but was refused admittance, in conformity with the usual regulation of not permitting criminals to be seen during the first three months of their incarceration. He saw Mrs. BEALE at her house, and was most kindly received. Her gratitude for the interest shown in the case of her husband by New-York dentists, Dr. PARMLY represented as unbounded. The Doctor looked at Dr. BEALE's library, laboratory, and through his operating rooms. His operating chair, he stated, was constructed in a manner that would utterly forbid the idea of its being converted to improper uses in dental operations. The petition he took with him he gave, he said, to Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and it was forwarded to Gov. BIGLER, with one received from the western portion of the State. The Doctor gave, in detail, the general state of feeling in Philadelphia upon the case of Dr. BEALE. Universal sentiment favored the idea of his innocence. He explained, also, more facts connected with the trial. DAVID PAUL BROWN, the counsel of Dr. BEALE, he said, *submitted the case in the manner he did, without plea* or comment, from strongest conviction of the innocence of his client, as he did not wish it should be charged that he escaped conviction through any skill or intrigue of his. After further recitals, but mainly reiterations of what have already appeared in the public prints, the Doctor concluded with stating that he had never heard of Dr. BEALE till his name came up in connection with the recent unfortunate charge brought against him. The active course he had taken in his behalf was induced from conviction of the man's innocence.

Rev. Dr. GILLET, formerly of Philadelphia, but at present resident of New-York, gave in detail to the meeting a number of interesting facts connected with his early acquaintance with Dr. BEALE. He had lived in Philadelphia, he said, 17 years, and was 14 years of this time intimately acquainted with Dr. BEALE. Dr. B., he stated, took the lead of the singing in his church a number of years. The doctor's wife was also a member of the choir. Dr. B. commenced life poor, and after entering upon the practice of dentistry was obliged to teach music in order to support his aged parents. As a singular coincidence he mentioned that his wife also sung in church choirs for pay, for the same purpose. Dr. B., he said, was always admitted and welcomed into families of the highest respectability. In his practice as dentist, for years, he had never heard of his having shown by word, sign or look, the least impropriety of conduct to ladies, and he had known thousands who had been under his charge. Two leading female Seminaries were specified as employing him exclusively as their dentist. It was a common thing for the young ladies to go unaccompanied. Dr. B., he said, was the last man one would suspect of inclination towards impropriety. He was slender built, complexion exceedingly light, almost to transparency, scarcely any beard, manners most gentle, speaks low and soft, looks one in the eye, and feels himself a man. *In conclusion, he stated he had not seen Dr. BEALE* for nearly two years; but when the news reached him of his arrest, he instinctively felt that it could not be so. He hoped the Dentists present would continue their efforts in behalf of their brother Dentist.

Rather an exciting discussion closed the meeting, as to the propriety of the meetings that had been held heretofore, and the tendency of the resolutions there made to affect the Dental profession generally. Fears were expressed by some that the confidence of the ladies had, by these discussions, been most sensibly impaired. Animadversions were thrown out against the press for the publicity it had given to the facts. Nothing definite, however, being arrived at from the discussion, the meeting adjourned.

Arrest of a Fugitive charged with Homicide.

Yesterday morning a fugitive from the authorities of this City, named JOHN RYAN, was taken into custody, charged with the crime of homicide. It appears that early last April, the prisoner and a woman named CALLIGAN had a serious quarrel at a grocery in East Twenty-fourth-street. At the time of the altercation the female held her infant, aged three years, in her arms, and RYAN becoming enraged, picked up a champagne bottle and threw it at Mrs. CALLIGAN. The weapon struck the child on the head and produced a fracture of the skull, which produced death in two weeks afterward. It was not then made known who had perpetrated the deed.

The Coroner has now in his possession the facts of the case. RYAN was committed to await further action.

An Interesting Trial.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, THOMAS J. DOWDEN, the printer who for many months has falsely represented himself as an advertisement collector for various newspapers, and obtained considerable sums by this fraudulent proceeding, was brought to trial on an indictment charging him with forging an endorsement to a check on the Union Bank in the name of the proprietors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*. The prisoner defended himself, and was so far successful in his forensic eloquence that the Jury, despite the clearness of the evidence, were unable to agree. There are three separate indictments still pending against him.

To Mariners.

The Eel Grass Shoal Light Vessel has been remoored at her station, and will exhibit her Light as heretofore. The Iron Bell Buoy-boat marking "Flynn's Knoll" will be removed during the present week, and a red spar buoy put in her place for the Winter.

☞ Senator SEWARD is in town; he is stopping at the Astor House.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Poor of Jersey City.

Measures are being taken for the relief of the poor of this city, there being many in need of aid. The ladies are getting up a concert to raise funds for this purpose, and citizens are about establishing a Soup-House, under the charge of Dr. GARDNER, who has volunteered his services. The Almshouse is full.

The French Church Consumed—Loss about $12,000—Five Horses Burnt to Death.

From the Troy Budget, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out about midnight in Dr. THORN's barn, situated in the alley between First and Second-streets, below Ferry-street, rear of his dwelling, No. 69 First-street. The fire was without doubt kindled by the hand of an incendiary. Occurring at such an hour, and the night being cold and stormy, the flames gained rapid headway towards the north by the time the fire companies arrived on the ground. All the barns, sheds and wash-houses on both sides of the alley, between Dr. THORN's barn and Ferry-street, were consumed.

The church of St. John the Baptist, a large frame building situated on the northeast corner of the alley, and purchased a few years since by the French Canadians of this city, fell a prey to the flames and was burned to the ground. The building was one of the oldest in the city. Since its purchase by the Canadians, it had been enlarged and many improvements added thereto. All the principal articles of value in the church were saved. Loss, $10,000; insured for only $2,500 in the Mechanic's Mutual of this city.

The barn of D. ROBINSON, adjoining Dr. THORN's barn, south, was consumed with contents. Loss small. Dr. THORN lost a valuable horse, besides two carriages, a sleigh, harness, &c., everything in the barn. Loss $650; not insured. The barn of Mr. MARSHALL, adjoining Dr. THORN's north, was also totally consumed with contents. Four horses perished in this barn. Two of them belonged to Mr. MARSHALL, teamster; the third was a hired horse, for which he is responsible; and the fourth belonged to Mr. BURBANKS, oyster dealer. The barn next adjoining south was owned by the Howland estate and occupied by the Messrs. GREEN. By very great exertions they saved their horses, wagons, sleighs, &c. Loss small. Barn insured in the Mechanics' Mutual for $300.

Sheds in rear of residences of A. T. PUFFER, A. GOODSPEED, J. T. LAMPORT and Mrs. FALKER, on First-street, were destroyed. The sheds in rear of Mr. ADAMS' residence, on the northwest corner of the alley, were also destroyed. The firemen checked the flames at this place on the west side of the alley.

On the east side, a small barn in the rear of No. 113 Second-street, was destroyed; also sheds in rear of houses on Second-street, occupied by Mr. S. ARMS, A. R. GRANT and E. WILSON, Jr. The pastoral residence of Rev. Mr. TURCOTTE, on Ferry-street, adjoining the Church east, a brick building, is damaged to the extent of $200 or $300. Fully insured in the Mechanics' Mutual. Furniture of house mostly saved. The Sexton of the Church also saved a greater part of his furniture.

The Coast Protection Act.

AN ACT *for the better preservation of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such additional stations, on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, for affording aid to shipwrecked vessels thereon, to change the location of the existing stations, and to make such repairs and to furnish such apparatus and supplies as may in his judgment be best adapted to give effect to objects of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a keeper, at a compensation not exceeding two hundred dollars, at each of the stations to be established under the provisions of the first section of this act, and a Superintendent, who shall also have the power and perform the duty of an Inspector of the Customs for each of the coasts therein mentioned, and to give said keepers and Superintendents [illegible] relative to the duties to be required of them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no boat shall be purchased and located at any point other than on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, unless the same be placed in the immediate care of an officer of the Government, or unless bond shall be given by proper individuals, living in the neighborhood, conditioned for the care and preservation of the same and its application to the uses intended.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish stations at each light-house as in his judgment he shall deem best, and the keepers of such lights shall take charge of such boats and apparatus as may be put in their charge respectively, as a part of their official duties.

Approved December 14, 1854.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILROAD—THREE MEN KILLED.—The Locomotive Wisconsin left Richmond on Thursday afternoon, for Pottsville, with a train of empty coal cars. When the train was approaching the Manayunk tunnel the boiler exploded, blowing out the end of the fire-box, and rendering the engine a complete wreck. GEORGE LONG (formerly an engineer on the road, but recently living in Baltimore, where he leaves a family,) was on the engine at the time of the explosion. He sprang to the ground, but he was so badly scalded that he died in a short time. JOHN LYNCH, the fireman, was much mangled, and so badly scalded that he did not survive many minutes after the accident. LYNCH lived in Dauphin County, where he leaves a family. CHARLES MILLER, the front brakesman of the train, had the top of his head carried away, and was also dreadfully scalded. He was killed instantly. A lad living in Reading was on the train at the time. He was badly scalded and had a leg broken. He was sent home on the passenger train this morning. When intelligence of the disaster reached Reading, an engine was immediately sent down to the spot with several officers of the Company.

SUICIDE BY A HUNGARIAN NOBLEMAN.—The Cincinnati *Commercial, of Saturday*, says that Mr. GEORGE FOLTNY, a Hungarian, who resided in that city, committed suicide, about noon on Friday, by shooting himself with a pistol. Mr. FOLTNY was by birth "a nobleman," but had become much reduced in circumstances, and his pecuniary embarrassments were the occasion of his rash act.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS.

Railroad Traveling in France—Failure and Prospects of the Grape Crop—General Incidents.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, Nov. 19, 1854.

Well, it was by no means an easy task to leave Paris, even for the Mediterranean, and though for a temporary absence only, after an eight years' sojourn therein. Such a length of time is enough to attach a person anywhere, by the mere effect of routine, and especially is this force of habit active upon long residents in the French capital. It was difficult to tear ourselves away from the centre of news from Sebastopol, and to feel that henceforward we were upon a sea of uncertainty upon that most absorbing topic. It was some consolation to subscribe to *Galignani*, and to lay up feasts of London editorial against our arrival, at the heel of several faster traveling mails, at our Tuscan destination. In a similar design, the NEW-YORK TIMES was ordered to follow us by the cross road, and get there by at least two parcels before us. By the aid of such monitors, we shall easily keep up with the progress of two hemispheres, at least; the only two, indeed, that we feel an interest in. Apples and gingerbread were laid in for consumption along the route,—material *Galignanis* for internal application. And so, after a host of preparations, an ocean of regrets and oaths to be back again soon, we left in the twilight train.

You travel fast upon the Lyons road, and persons known to be timorous express no fear of insecurity. Fifty miles in sixty minutes was the time made upon one long stretch. But then the doors are locked at the bottom, besides being latched at the handle, so that they never fly open. There is a resident guard at every mile, occupying a stone two-story house, built by the railroad upon its own territory. There are four hundred miles of rail, with four hundred mansions with their four hundred responsible inmates—for the most part raising families and cultivating ornamental patches. The most serious accident that ever occurs, is that an axletree gets hot, and this adventure happened to us at Dijon. The Burgundy country is picturesque and bold, and of course exclusively devoted to grapes, the hill sides being cultivated in terraces or stairways, each ridge being about six feet high, stacked up with infinite art and innumerable little stones, thus offering a flat surface instead of a slope. The soil, thin and barren, thus stays upon the hills and nourishes the vines, instead of tumbling down into the sweeping valley of the Rhone.

We traversed Burgundy at lightening speed, but it seemed impossible to exhaust the vines, and when we remembered that the crop had this year been blasted by disease, we could only compare the immensity of the waste to the salt waters of the sea—not a drop of it fit to drink. Vines in the valleys, vines on the slopes, vines on the hill-tops, vines clambering over house-sides, vines invading what ought to be flower gardens and potato patches—everything run to vines and the vines run to naught—such was the spectacle for six successive hours, at the rate of forty miles an hour. But grape districts, in France at least, are poor countries, both in soil and people, and the Burgundians looked as though they would be improved by the restoration of the feudal system. They certainly could not be worse than they are—ill-clad, ill-fed, ill-lodged, and not educated at all. Their villages are as black and unwholesome to look at as a smoked monastery. Men can hardly be distinguished from women; their dress and their occupation seem to be mainly the same. Neither men nor women had yet heard of Sebastopol, so it was useless, as we stopped, to ask for the last dispatch, or MENSCHIKOFF's latest bulletin. It was out of the question to hope for news in such a country—there was nothing beyond vines,—vines consumed by the oidium.

At Blaisy Bas the lamps were lighted, though it was but 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This is done from overhead by a man upon the roof, who plunges an illuminated wick into a bull's-eye inserted in the ceiling. Ours did not catch, so we had to go through the famous tunnel in the dark. This wonderful excavation is two miles long, cost two millions of dollars, and pierces a vine-clad mountain. It is perfectly straight, and the engineer can see directly through it. The daylight at the other end is a mere point, and of a deep yellow—in shape, size and color, somewhat like a gold dollar. We were immersed five minutes, and when we emerged thought we had never seen so bright a sun, though the sun had been fog-bound all day.

And so, through grapes and under grapes, we got to Lyons at nightfall—the first relay upon the way, and the half-way house to Marseilles. The section of the railroad to Valence being yet unfinished, there is a break in the line to the Mediterranean; so at Lyons, passengers take the boat upon the Rhone, and proceed southward for sixty miles, where they again meet the rails. At Lyons our adventures commenced; for after a night's rest, assisted by our landlord, we took the opposition boat instead of the regular line. The hour for the starting of both was 8 o'clock. At 9½ the *Crocodile*, the railway correspondent, got off, while we were still at our dock, and while an ominous rumor was beginning to circulate that something was the matter with the machinery. There was no Captain, or none to speak of, very little engineer, and no owner at all. A small boy sat at the box office, taking the money of belated travelers, who seemed in no wise vexed at the delay. It soon turned out that a piece of iron called a clavette was wanting, and that the engineer was before having it forged. At this intelligence, and upon learning that the accident was known as early as 5 in the morning, we determined to lodge a complaint against the Company for not warning us of the necessary stoppage, and allowing us to proceed by the *Crocodile*. So we sent for the Central Commissary, who took down our affidavits. To strengthen the case, I represented to him that I was bearer of dispatches to the Legation at Turin, and that my business was suffering materially by the delay. One of these days, I will tell you what my dispatches consisted of, and in the way all dispatches entrusted to "bearers" consist of, I would not for the world do anything to detract from the consideration their bearers enjoy, now that I am a bearer myself. But I never shall forget, nevertheless, how a gentleman carried from Paris to Naples an old number of the *Presse*, carefully sealed and stamped, and upon the strength thereof was announced in his passport through Florence as a special envoy from the United States, charged with a confidential message to the Court of King Bomba. [illegible] story to the Commissary aggravated the situation of the Company vastly, and the news soon got round that I was a Cabinet courier, hastening to Sebastopol. To rivet this delusion, I assumed at once an impressive demeanor, which was of considerable use, and did further damage to the Company. The Commissary assured me, on taking his leave, that the fine inflicted upon the line would be the maximum allowed by the law.

In the meantime, the engineer had returned with the clavette. This did not advance matters much, for the crew prepared to breakfast on deck—a proceeding which would have been precluded by the labors attendant upon unmooring. This breakfast now became the thermometer of our situation. When the guests ate fast, and the dishes were handed up with celerity, the quarter deck gathered that the hands had been told to be spry—on the other hand, when there were intervals between the courses, and the company ceased eating to indulge in conversation, the ladies aft the wheels abandoned all hope. It now became known that the clavette did not exactly fit, and had been taken back to the forge for further adaptation. Just then the captain emerged from his cabin, which was looked upon as a favorable omen; the crew finished their repast, which seemed an auspicious circumstance; and the clavette returned and was found to fit, which was certainly an encouraging fact. So we unmoored, cast off, fell into the current, and then bringing the engine to bear, ran a mile backward. The rudder seemed to steer with the same delicacy of influence in front as behind, and as we went at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, I hardly saw the necessity of turning at all, but the captain thought otherwise, and put us about as soon as the river permitted it. But the rudder deserves a more extended description, being the only novel feature in the Rhone boats. It is controlled by a movable beam, in the ordinary tiller fashion, only that the beam protrudes over the boat, at a distance of four feet above the deck, requiring the men that manage it to be elevated upon a platform. This platform is a plank reaching from bulwark to bulwark, presenting a notched surface to the feet. The helmsmen scramble backwards and forwards upon this plank, clutching the beam firmly for support. Their situation is so precarious that the observer may reasonably inquire whether they steer the rudder or the rudder steers them. The Rhone pilot has a similar plank for himself, across from one paddle-box to the other; from this elevation he makes signs to the men at the beam. It would be difficult to conceive of pantomime more picturesque than this rudder eloquence, half its beauty arising from the fact that no landsman can interpret it. Sometimes the pilot straddles wide and aims one hand at the setting sun; then he draws his legs together again, and with impressive gesture, consigns the boat and all within it to the infernal gods. Then he squats and does the oaring passage from Fisher's Hornpipe. Anon he extends both arms in opposite directions, like the deceitful guide-board in fairy spectacles. In movements where promptitude is required, he becomes heroic, massive, gymnastic, and saves the boat from imminent deadly peril at every abrupt bend. CLAIR BENIS, the mimic, was never so funny in his attitudes, or so unintelligible in his purposes, as this fantastic skipper. I hardly expected to get safe to Valence, under the guidance of a person who might have been an athlete from the arena or a figurant from the opera, but I was afterwards assured that he was the ablest navigator on the river.

I now had time to look about me, and to examine the quarter deck a little more attentively. Fore and aft, we numbered some 200 passengers, of all nations under the sun, even including Hindoos. There were two American families, numbering six apiece, one of them with a post-carriage and a courier. There was an English photographer proceeding to Sebastopol to take the city, for he doubted whether the army could do it alone; the young Earl of STRATHMORE, hurrying into Florence, where his newly married wife had died after a two days' illness; Sir HARRY VANE, honeymooning it with his second wife, Mrs. PRIMROSE that was, Lady VANE that is, with a snug post-chaise for two; Mr. and Mrs. MADIAI, the Italian Bible victims, sitting under a huge umbrella, reading tracts. The descent presented no noticeable feature, unless I mention the fact that the two English Lords, who did not once speak to an individual among their countrymen, and plainly showed by their manner that they did not desire that their countrymen should speak to them, sought, markedly, the company of the Americans, and with them were in the highest degree sociable, unreserved, familiarly and chattily agreeable, and this for the sole and simple reason that they felt they were neither descending nor condescending, as they would have done in associating with other Englishmen of a lower social grade. A striking commentary on our principle and practice of equality. One passage in our conversation deserves a particular mention:

While walking the deck with one of the gentlemen I have named, reverting from the war to the crops, from the press to accidents of travel, we spoke of the catastrophe of the *Arctic*. He thought it likely, he said, that a subscription might be opened for Captain LUCE, whose admirable conduct deserved, in his opinion, a national testimonial. He said that he should be happy, for his part, to contribute a ten pound note, and intimated that he would leave the sum with me, to be applied as circumstances might render judicious. But I declined the offer, as I had seen nothing in the American papers hinting either at the propriety or the necessity of such a measure. The proposal, however, bespoke such kindness of motive, and such international good will, that I remember it with pleasure and mention it here with satisfaction.

The Rhone shows its mountain, torrent, character at every step. Its bed is ten times as wide as that which it habitually occupies, leaving it a large gravelly margin to swell and fret in, after every fall of rain. Extensive sand banks constantly form in its path, and its soundings and channels are often changed in a night. The slopes whose waters it receives are so precipitous and so close upon it, that it sometimes rises to a dangerous height in an hour. But the rain once done, the Rhone sinks as rapidly as it had swollen.

Of course, we missed the communicating train at Valence, and were forced to spend the night in the town. It was no easy matter to quarter 200 people in a place that never expected such a windfall, and was totally unprepared to receive them. If it had been better prepared, I should have supposed it in league with the boat, but in connection with the utter absence of any provision for our welcome, such a suspicion would be unjust. At dinner, every guest ordered a bottle of St. Peray, showing that all had read their *Murray's Guide*. MURRAY is mistaken in the price, however, and generally it may be stated as a broad fact, that nothing can be obtained at the price a traveling guide sets down to it. It was at Valence that an English lady asked me whether I had a pedigree, and that I told her I had traced back my ancestry as far as a shoemaker in an English hamlet. She did not understand why the discovery should amuse me, as I remarked it had done; she seemed to think my situation one calling for sympathy and regrets.

From Valence to Marseilles by rail the route offered nothing remarkable. Though the road lay through the far-famed country of Provence, neither the soil, nor the vegetation, nor the scenery, were what I had expected in the South of France. Sombre villages, an ashy landscape, wretched inhabitants, a feeble culture and an impoverished produce alone met the eye in this sunny land of the troubadours. Olive orchards abound, but the peculiarly leaden green of the tree gives a remarkably desolate aspect to the scene. It is not unfair to judge of the shores of the Mediterranean in early November, and thus far we were all singularly disappointed in the face of nature in this spot reputed so fair.

We embark to-morrow for Leghorn, on board of an Imperial mail steamer—one that the Government has spared from the transport service. For the first time since we left Paris, we have heard here at Marseilles of an item or two of fresh news—of the settlement of the SOULE entanglement, and of the bad work made with the English Cavalry by LIPRANDI at Balaklava. More than ever I hope and trust that the Allies will rue the Crimea. By the way, our steamer is named the *Bosphorus*.

I shall write from Genoa, where we wait a day, and where I shall have a note-book full of Mediterranean incidents to exhaust. A number of prelates are among the passengers booked, bound for Rome and the Immaculate Conception Council. It will be hard indeed if these gentlemen do not furnish matter for a few desultory observations.

And so, adieu. It looks stormy seaward, and I have no agreeable anticipations of the Gulf of Genoa in a gale. But there can be no danger, I take it, with the six or seven cardinals, archbishops, and other princes of the Church booked for the Eternal City. I shall trust to the Captain first and to the Cardinal afterwards. But as he is one of LOUIS NAPOLEON's appointing, I have but little faith in him any way.

DICK TINTO.

FROM JAMAICA.

Political Condition and Prospects of the Island of Jamaica—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

To enumerate the various privations to which the Jamaica planter has been exposed; to dilate on the illiberal commercial policy to which she has been subjected; to reiterate the grossly ungenerous treatment the Colonies generally—but more particularly Jamaica—have suffered from the willful misrule of the British Government, would be to revive the many grievances, and reopen wounds which can never be healed either by time or philosophy. I dread to think that there is no hope of this Island ever recovering from its present predicament. The fallen fortunes of its once wealthy inhabitants will never be retrieved. Her downward course is day by day more and more increasing; and I can see no way by which she can be resuscitated except it be by some unforseen hand which is to work this miracle. Our Legislature have consented, after a protracted struggle of nearly three years, to surrender up her old Constitution for the sake of peace. The new one is anticipated to be the panacea for all our ills, injuries, grievances, disappointments and reverses. I cannot by any stretch of mind encourage the hope that this machinery of Government can possibly remove the existing state of our affairs; no, not even coupled with the promise of half a million of money, when it comes, can it by any possibility surmount the difficulties by which we are surrounded. This change of system may be a source of comfort, and considered by many as an incipient relief;—to the unreflecting mind only, that the appointment of an Executive Committee is to work wonders for our future prosperity. But seeing as I do the late account of sales of sugar in the British market, and the monstrous increase of that staple flowing from all foreign quarters, one must be blind to coming events, or so obtuse in intellect, as not to notice and foresee distinctly the total ruin of this ill-fated country. Imagine, for a moment, one ton of sugar manufactured in Jamaica at the cost of nearly £15, realizing in the London market from £9 to £10. I ask seriously, what proprietor of an estate can withstand this enormous loss? Let those who can penetrate into arithmetical acumen answer the question better than I can. In 1846, six hundred estates were in active cultivation—at present, not more than four hundred. If such is to be the rate of sugars, is it not clear that proprietors will be compelled to abandon every one of them?

Within one short year of His Excellency the Governor's Administration, when so much was said and written declaratory of his powerful mind and clear perception of things;—that he was the man to disentangle all that Sir CHARLES GREY had confused and confounded; that he was to set free all impediments; to clear from perplexity all difficulties;—it is now as openly discussed in most of the public journals in this city, that his administrative abilities have been greatly overrated, and that he falls far short of what was generally supposed to be rare qualifications as a ruler; and that he is not the man best calculated to restore Jamaica to its pristine days, as was so boldly anticipated of him. Of this I may honestly say, that if his late appointments to the management of State matters are to be the criterion of his soundness of judgment, and are to be considered as a justifiable reason for the sudden change of public sentiment, then I join issue myself, and predict that the batch of officials he has formed for his Administration is not the best he could have selected for such important and responsible duties.

It is now almost reduced to a certainty, that we are not to be visited by American steamers for the future, since months have elapsed, and none have made their appearance in this port. It is not my province to question the motives that have actuated the Company in coming to this determination. It is pretty evident that a preference has been given to Key West as their depôt for coaling and watering their steamers, and we must necessarily submit to the inconvenience.

The withdrawal of them has no doubt affected the inhabitants of this city, as well as commercial men, and others engaged in trade between the two countries. Those connections and relations having been so suddenly interrupted, must tend to sever that harmony and good understanding which were fast springing up between the inhabitants of the two places, not only in regard to the traffic that existed, but with respect to the observances of social life. It may, however, yet turn out that Key West may not be the most desirable place for all the appliances necessary to the requirements of the steamers, and the Company may shortly discover that Jamaica possesses advantages better calculated to the interest of the Company over any other part of the Western Archipelago.

The perfecting process for the cheap and effectual cleansing and preparation of the numerous fibres in which this country abounds, has become the subject of consideration, both here and in England. A prospectus of a process was suggested by a Mr. MILNE in this City, by which he expects to be enabled to prepare these fibres at a very trifling expense. His scheme, at present, has only been tried on a small scale; but the public has not had an opportunity of knowing much about the machinery. A few specimens of the Plantain and Cocoa Nut prepared by it, were shown to several parties, which, as I understand, seemed to bespeak success for the invention, at least so far as the coarser descriptions of fibre are concerned. It has cheapness and simplicity for its recommendations.

The people of England are very desirous to obtain fibres from Jamaica, and seem willing to advance capital in the prosecution of these important materials.

This seems to be the age of invention. It is currently reported that the French and English Governments have applied to the American Cabinet, respecting a supposed negotiation to purchase the territory of Sitka from the Russian Government. I am rather inclined to think that France and England are not so foolish as to create an American Question, even were it the fact that such a proposal had been made to the Republic. This imaginary item of news is of a piece of the same character as was promulgated some weeks ago respecting Honduras, and the secret treaty between Russia and America, to wage war against the allied Powers and become an ally of Russia. Was there ever a more preposterous piece of gossip to be found even in Punch's celebrated curiosities.

The collective wisdom of our Legislature, more particularly the financial department of it, will find it a difficult task to regulate and put right the present embarrassed state of the island. The deficiency is estimated at about £40,000. The Rum duties fall short £18,000. The import duties have only produced £70,000 instead of £75,000.

The tonnage duties, as well as the land tax, have all fallen short of the mark. How this falling off is to be made up, will, I think, become a serious question, and puzzle the brains of greater heads than compose this body of Legislators. They cannot pretend to increase the import duty—that, Heaven knows, is heavy enough already—and to put it on lands, there are too many in both Houses who would set their faces against any further increase on that species of property. Yet this difference must be overcome. We shall shortly see what the ingenuity of the new Government will suggest to extricate itself.

The following interesting intelligence reached us this morning. It is mentioned that while H. M. S. *Espiegle* was at Havana, the U. S. steamer of war *Princeton* arrived there on her way to Greytown, her commander having instructions from his Government to salute the Mosquitian flag, make an ample apology to the King of Mosquitia, and hand over to His Majesty full compensation in hard dollars for the destruction of Greytown by Commander HOLLINS, of the U. S. corvette *Cyane*. If this be so, the Government has only done an act of justice, which I always indulged the hope, would have been the result of a generous nation.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

RUTH HALL: A DOMESTIC TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME. By FANNY FERN. New-York: Published by MASON BROTHERS. 400 pages.

There is no doubt that this book will be very extensively read. Large editions of it will be issued, and the multitudes of its readers will be a great crowd that no man can guess at who is not in the publishing business. The sale will not depend entirely upon the merits of the book, nor for the first few editions, even principally upon them; though, of course, if it is a poor book the ranks of readers will thin out as those who take it up from curiosity are satisfied, and after a brief popularity the thing will die out and be heard of no more. *Ruth Hall* has merits, however, of a high order, as well as demerits that are about equally prominent. It is written in the same lively, dashing, unaffected style which has made FANNY FERN's pen an exceedingly popular one. The story is simple and might easily enough have been true. There is nothing startling about it, and it has no catastrophe. Several of the chapters might properly enough be published in the miscellaneous columns of a newspaper as complete in themselves. There is often no thread of connection binding the end of one to the beginning of the next. The volume is constituted rather of a series of sketches—imagination very readily presenting the omitted scenes that must have occurred between those represented.

Ruth Hall was the daughter of a stern old merchant, never was appreciated at home, was never allowed to be handsome by her handsome brother Hyacinth, went to a boarding school young, married a city merchant of fine promise, was snubbed at every turn by her cross mother-in-law, and held by her father-in-law—a country doctor of the sourest and most economical sort—to be an unprofitable ornament to his son's establishment. The happy couple enjoy their little cottage by themselves, as few happy couples long can. Suddenly the husband dies, leaving Ruth a widow, with two small children on her hands, but, owing to misfortunes not of his procuring, leaves them penniless. Now, the hard times are inaugurated. They take a taste of penury, and without any pride of Ruth's own to prevent it, experience that saddest of all honest wants, the want of business. Hyacinth is the popular editor of the *Irving Magazine*, courted, flattered and influential, and he disdains to render her any assistance. She tries plain sewing and fine sewing, but the little yellow bowl cannot always be filled with milk, nor the loaf of bread always be found, while she trusts to the needle. She applies for a school, but an old friend of her husband and her rich uncle are on the committee, and she is rejected. The examination which she pictures is a caricature that none who have passed through a school examination will ever recognize. She tries writing for the papers, and after having made the fortunes of two publishers, obtains compensation enough to warrant her recovering one of her children from the abuse and malice of the wicked mother-in-law. Then she collects her fugitive essays and sketches, gets good employment at paying wages upon a literary paper, reaps a harvest of reputation, and retires to another part of the country in the very heyday of her prosperity.

FANNY FERN makes but few marks with the pencil to outline very clearly her characters. There is great beauty in many of her pictures. There is not a sentimental paragraph in the whole. There is a wholesome bitterness in her satire which cannot be lost upon its objects. If FANNY FERN were a man,—a man who believed that the gratification of revenge were a proper occupation for one who has been abused, and that those who have injured us are fair game, *Ruth Hall* would be a natural and excusable book. But we confess that we cannot understand how a delicate, suffering woman can hunt down even her persecutors so remorselessly. We cannot think so highly of an author's womanly gentleness who even in a picture can make a suffering daughter hate so heartily a father, even though he has neglected her, and lift up to ridicule the foibles of the mother of her adored husband.

Herein the book is not true to nature. It is not possible that such a heartless old Sawbones as the Doctor, and so malicious and mean a woman as the Doctor's wife, should have for a son so sensible, and excellent, and altogether perfect a son as Harry Hall. Either Ruth's Harry is a myth,—the mere glorified memory of a common-place husband—or the old folks are most shamefully scandalized. Were Ruth Hall an actual living woman we should honor her for her talents, and esteem her for her energy, but warn our girls to beware of her, lest they come to consider the Fifth Commandment a humbug. If the old folks are living, we are as sure that there must be a vein of goodness under the rough surface which Ruth saw in the old Doctor's character, and we are so confident that the old lady is a better woman than she is described, that we would be happy to-day to engage board with her for the next Summer vacation. Ruth's eye had a beam in it. No two such utterly incorrigible hypocrites ever belonged to the Presbyterian Church within the bounds of the General Assembly.

Aside from the faults of plot which is everywhere present, the result of the story is good enough. After reading it, you feel disposed to add a shilling, that was not promised, to the wages of your seamstress, and you pity more sincerely every honest, working, poor one. But, under cover, it stabs the Church, and is calculated to bring its institutions into disrepute. The most malicious characters of the book—the only badness indeed that she draws—are, so far as the world gets a glimpse, very exemplary Presbyterians. The graceless hypocrite who spurns Ruth from the home of her childhood when in her deepest distress, is a leading Presbyterian, and prominent at the Monthly Concert—while the good folks who come upon the stage all unite in a very cordial contempt and dislike of the old folks, and harbor a very lively spirit of revenge for the insults put upon Ruth. Heaven help the next generation if the doctrines here preached by example are to prevail! It is the doctrine of that specimen of Young America, which deserves a trouncing before he is let out—a doctrine which would readily reconcile to civilized society the Hindoo habit of leaving worn-out and irritable parents to perish by exposure. We cannot think as well of a woman who lets her heroine look upon the gray hairs and wrinkles of her father-in-law without any emotions of reverence. It is bad enough for a man to make a novel in which the whims of people in their dotage are cherished as insults that cannot be forgiven. But for a woman—it would be a little different, if we, who now are young, were never to grow old.

This is an era of autobiographies, and because there is a mystery pertaining to the life and history of FANNY FERN, and because Ruth Hall is made to appear very much like such a person as FANNY FERN has been represented, and because her career, in most respects, is like that which unsubstantial rumor has made FANNY's to be, people will pronounce this a kind of romancing autobiography,—at least a story grounded upon facts. They will get the idea that Ruth Hall and FANNY FERN are the same; that brother Hyacinth wrote *Outdoors at Idlewild*, and that the talented man who did the work and furnished the material for which Hyacinth took all the credit, for the columns of the *Irving Magazine*, is the gentleman who has prepared the very readable life of HORACE GREELEY. Whether the kind-hearted and benevolent Mr. Walter is intended to represent the publisher who produces this volume in its clear and beautiful type, and altogether handsome getting up, we do not feel at liberty even to guess. In her book, Ruth Hall gives a very excellent reason for any unfavorable criticisms with which her productions are met at home and abroad. It is not a very grateful task to speak as we have spoken of the work of a lady. But no one thinks of rebuking lads for throwing sticks at a stone castle, or for aiming straws at swift-winged birds. FANNY FERN has a sharp pen. Being abundantly competent to take care of herself, we feel no disposition to apologize.

Sketches of Places and People Abroad, by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, with a Memoir of the Author, is the title of a very creditable volume, published by JEWETT & Co., Boston, and SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, New-York. Mr. BROWN is the gentleman who delivered an Anti-Slavery lecture at the Tabernacle last Tuesday night. He is a man of color, and formerly a fugitive from a Southern master. While abroad he wrote home letters to his friends, and some to FREDERICK DOUGLASS' paper. Finding it desirable to "raise the wind" in some way, while abroad, he hit upon the lucky expedient of gathering his letters and publishing them. The fact that he was a slave until he was twenty years old, was an excellent advertisement for it. The collection was extensively read abroad, and the British press generally was hearty in the expression of its favorable opinion. The *Critic* said "the book was pleasantly written." The *Athenæum* said that the author was "always interesting or amusing when writing on the wrongs of his race." The *Literary Gazette* contrasted it with "the caricature and bombast of his white countryman's (Mr. WILLIS',) description of *Places and People he had met*. It is both in intellect and in style a superior performance." The *Weekly News* spoke of the performance as "astonishing." The *British Friend* spoke of the volume as "of a sparkling character." The *Morning Advertiser* spoke of it as a "remarkable book." The *Daily News* said: "he writes with ease and ability." The *Eclectic Review* calls it "lively," and says it is "not unworthy of a highly educated and intelligent gentleman." The *British Banner* had "seldom met with anything more captivating." The Dublin *Advertiser* pronounced the work one of "high character, evincing a superior and cultivated mind." The Glasgow *Examiner* pronounced it "thrilling." The *Leader* wrote it down as "interesting and ably written." The *Caledonian Mercury* contrasted it favorably with the more ambitious productions of many of his white countrymen—N. P. WILLIS among the number. Why so many of them should compare Mr. BROWN's work with that of WILLIS, unless it be that the title of the two volumes is somewhat similar, we know not. There is no doubt that Mr. BROWN's color was of great service to him in securing such favorable notices, and the lately preceding triumphal march of "Uncle Tom" through the British dominion had prepared the way and educated the taste of the people to appreciate him. Aside from all adventitious circumstances, however, his book is very readable and will produce an impression.

In the House of Representatives on the 12th of January last, it was resolved that there be printed 100,000 copies of a Compendium of the Seventh Census, to be arranged by Superintendent DE BOW, to be printed in royal octavo form, and not to exceed 400 pages. The volume has come to hand. It contains just the number of pages ordered—another line could not have been added without violating the order of the House. It is a very full compendium of the quarter Census of 1850, with a few exceptions. In place of the classification of ages by counties and towns, vital, church, and school statistics by counties, and the occupations by States, the Superintendent has inserted county tables of population, white, free colored, and slave, native and foreign, male and female, in 1850, with the aggregate in 1840, and the changes of county organization within that time; of college, private school, and public educational income; the illiterate; the number of persons within the school age, and the actual average of scholars in the year; of the number of farms; and the capital, product and the amount of labor in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts. The occupations and number of births, marriages and deaths are given in States, and in great sections of the Union, and the specific ages and nativities in all the leading cities. It is a most timely volume. The hundred thousand copies, scattered as they will be throughout the United States, will prove invaluable in showing the several parts of the Union what is their actual and their relative strength, and in what lies their wealth and hope. The statistics of manufactures and mortality yet remain to be given. They will make another volume of like size with this, and are ready for publication whenever Congress shall desire to use them.

Letters from Rome, A. D. 138, by the Author of *Clouds and Sunshine, Spiritual Vision*, published at New-York by D. APPLETON & Co.—If the customs of Old Rome and the spirit of Young America could be brought into intimate relation, these letters from MARCUS and CAIUS SERTORIUS, VIRGINIUS, MARCELLINA, VALERIA and JULIA to each other and their friends, would be a very apt and well limned picture of the society re-[illegible]. The letters are all [illegible] the classics, rendered into the English idiom. Reading them, it seems as if the long telescope with which we have regarded antique Rome had been thrown aside, and we live with the Romans and think their thoughts. We wonder at length whether the men of the second century were not very human after all, subject to such passions even as we are, annoyed by like [illegible] as those which disturb our equanimity. The class with which the writers associate are not those who make butter and cheese, but they talk about the fashions, criticise the orators and writers of the day, and are altogether a gay and genteel people. The book will not have the editions treading upon each other's heels or outnumbering the weeks of the first one's existence. It will not be "translated into all the languages of Europe," nor make many men's fortunes within a year. But it will delight scholarly readers during their leisure, and come with a grateful freshness to all who love and enjoy the classic names that it treats with familiarity.

General Notions of Chemistry, by J. PELOUZE and E. FREMY, translated from the French by EDMUND C. EVANS, M. D.—Such is the title of a book of four hundred and forty pages, published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia. It is intended for persons who wish to get a general knowledge of Chemistry in the most economical way. The facts of the science are set down as clearly as possible from formulas, and the explanation of processes is made more intelligible by plates, which faithfully represent the apparatus used in laboratories, and the natural appearance of the parts of country in which certain minerals are found.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co. publish also, *Brushwood picked up on the Continent*, by HOWITT. It is the record of a Summer's trip through a part of Europe which is oftenest visited by our countrymen. It is written in a lively, pleasant strain, and, notwithstanding that thousands have been over the same ground, and given us their impressions, we find much that is new described, and what is old is well told.

The Two Sisters, or Principle and Practice, is a neat volume from the press of STANFORD & SWORDS. It is a religious, or rather a sectarian novel, its design being to set forth the peculiar blessings and privileges of the teachings and mode of worship of the Church. The characters of the book who turn out well are of course Episcopalians. Rev. Mr. Norton, who is a clergyman of a stricter sect, educates his children with such stern strictness that they take early opportunities to escape from his roof and turn out badly. The moral of the volume is very evident. It will do the work it was intended for, and prove very acceptable to the young of Episcopal families. One of the incidental lessons which is repeatedly inculcated is that a wife, to be a good one, must learn early to obey her husband. The men will like it.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND have commenced the issue of a new—they call it the "People's"—edition of COOPER's Novels. Two of them have already appeared, the *Pilot* and the *Bravo*, each complete in one volume. The form, that of the 12mo., well and neatly bound in cloth, is just the one most to be desired. We congratulate the friends of COOPER, and those who have not yet read him, since all such must read him of course, upon the appearance of this beautiful edition. Of all the novels that COOPER wrote there was none that so much contributed to make his fame as the *Pilot*. It is worthy to lead the list in the republication.

Parley's Household Library a Perpetual Fund of Instruction, is the title of an octavo volume of four hundred and sixteen pages—on almost every page of which is a wood cut—published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER, No. 117 Nassau-street. We presume them to be the better articles of *Parley's Magazine*, which delighted our youth, collected into this permanent form. It is a great book for the young folks of the family, and will make short nights of these Winter ones that are now upon us. Tea-time and bed-time move up into most shocking proximity when *Parley's Household Library* is in hand.

By permission of the faculty of Union College, the proceedings at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. NOTT's Presidency have been published in a volume of a hundred and twenty-two pages, by VAN DE BOGERT, of Schenectady, who furnishes it at fifty cents to any that choose to order it. It contains the addresses of Judge CAMPBELL and President WAYLAND, Dr. NOTT's address to the Alumni, and the resolutions and speeches of the Alumni meeting. Every son of Union will want a copy.

The *Presbyterian* for December discusses Old and New Theology, the Philosophy of Plato, JOHN CALVIN, Early Presbyterian History of New-Jersey, a passage of Paul to the Romans, and the Spirit of the Presbyterian division. The theological intelligence from abroad is quite full, and the notices of new books are fair and honest.

REDFIELD issues another one of his very convenient and comely series of novels from the pen of W. GILMORE SIMS. This one is *Southward Ho, a Spell of Sunshine*. It is only necessary to announce it, to secure a ready sale. Each volume of this uniform series is complete in itself—a 12mo. bound in cloth, and sold at a dollar and a quarter.

The *Wonderful Mirror* is a handsome holiday story for children, by the author of *A Visit to the Country*, and published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, of Boston, who also publish a game that tells the story of *Fanny Gray*, by aid of *six colored figures*; a very pleasant entertainment.

Literary Items.

According to the Boston *Traveller* 310,000 copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have been sold in this country, and 90,000 copies of the *Key* to it. *The Lamplighter* has had a sale of 75,000; *Shady Side*, of 42,000; BEECHER's *Lectures to Young Men*, 20,000; Mrs. CHILDS' *Life of Hopper*, 15,000; COLE's *Diseases of Animals*, 34,000; *The American Fruit Book*, 20,000; WELLS' *School Grammar*, 200,000; JEWETT's *Instructor for the Violin and Flute*, 35,000. JEWETT & Co., have paid $70,000 in cash to authors during the three years past, of which $30,000 went to Mrs. H. B. STOWE. These publishers have issued fifty-three new books this year. CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co. have issued forty new books this year.

FLETCHER WEBSTER is busy in editing his father's letters. His work is principally to write such historical introductions as will make plain the drift of the letters.

Town-histories are getting fashionable in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. It is a good thing.

The London *Athenæum* thus notices Mr. ABRAHAM JOHN VALPY, who died lately in his sixty-eighth year. He finished his education at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M. A.; he had in the mean time been initiated in the art of printing in order to undertake the execution of the various classical works of his father, Dr. VALPY. Having established a printing-office in London, he subsequently projected the publication of various classical works, among which was commenced, in 1819, under the patronage of the Prince Regent, the largest series of works ever published by subscription, the *Delphin Classics*—which occupied more than ten years—a volume being issued every month, the last appearing in November, 1830. This series was preceded by the undertaking of a new edition of HENRY STEPHENS' *Greek Thesaurus*. In addition to these works, Mr. VALPY brought out several periodicals, the *Classical Journal*, the *Pamphleteer*, the *Museum of Literature and Art*, and various other works. Having realized a handsome competency, he had long retired from business.

The Lena Stebbins Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday, Coroner GARRIT HOLT, an inquest of in a corner-house, at No. 6 Hester-street, by PETER O'NEILL, who was shabbed on Sunday night last, No. 110 Greenwich-street, on the body of JOHN M. LAWSON, a sailor. The jury after a few min- utes' deliberation rendered the following verdict:

"That the said John O'Neill came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of Peter M. Lawson, on the night of the 17th day of December, 1864.

"Upon the testimony of the witnesses Coroner committed the prisoner to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was an Englishman, a cooper by trade, and 23 years old.

Sorrowfully Yours—No Discharge.

[From Brooklyn Times, Dec. 23.]

AT VARIOUS INTERVALS in the papers and elsewhere we have stated that we have discovered a large proportion of our men, who had called upon us to have their Lungers and Throats examined and treated, and who had stated that the number of our men has not been nearly so great as it should have been, considering the extent of our circulation and the great amount of good we have done. We have now, in a business point of view—as a matter of our profit—a decided interest in the question, but it cannot be supposed that we would, for the sake of a few dollars, be induced to commit a fraud upon the public, or even to make a statement which would be misunderstood, or which would be misrepresented by those who are ever on the watch to find a flaw in our statements, or to misrepresent our motives. We have, however, been induced to make the above remarks in consequence of a report which has been circulated, that we have not been so successful in our business as we have represented. We have, in order to prove the contrary, published the number of our men, and we now add, that we have not been paid for a single case, but have treated all who have called upon us, and have given them a chance to be cured, if they were willing to pay for the medicine, when they were able to do so. We have, in fact, been so fearful of being considered as wishing to take advantage of our patients, that we have, in many instances, given our medicine away, when we felt that we had a right to charge for it, and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1853.

[illegible] Type, Star Stereotype Press, and in good order. Apply at this office.

[illegible] H. Kane is Agent for the DAILY TIMES at [illegible], Conn. Single copies, or by the week, or month, can be had on application to him.

No Correspondence.

[illegible] will have no attention. All communications intended for publication, [illegible] to be addressed to the Editor of the New-York Times.

[illegible] communications contributed from distant points, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *North Star*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congressional.

In answer to a number of petitions, the Senate yesterday resolved to send a steamer to the Arctic seas in search of Dr. KANE. Mr. CLAY gave notice that on a future day he would move the adoption of the resolutions known as Mr. UNDERWOOD's, which were submitted at the last Session, declaring the right of Americans to religious freedom in Europe. The other business in the Senate was not of present importance.

In the House, the Senate bill for the suppression of small notes as currency in the District of Columbia was considered, but no action was taken.

The Revolutionary Results of the Present Crisis in Europe.

Never, in the history of the world, has the spectacle of so grand a political development been presented as that witnessed since the triumph of the reactionary party in 1849. Impelled mainly by internal necessity, and without the addition of any other element, this party, immediately after having reached the highest point, has fallen again because of its own disunion. This spectacle is a grand one, because of the mighty efforts which have been made on all sides to prevent this disunion, to reconcile the misunderstandings between the powers, and to preserve peace, while, in spite of all this, War has burst forth with a necessity which no power could avert.

When Absolutism gained its latest and most decisive victory, on the second of December, 1851, by which the revolutionary movements of 1848 were stopped nearly in the same manner as the September Laws of 1835 closed the movements of the period preceding them, it became, in constitutional as well as unconstitutional Governments, once more the ruling form of power in Europe; and, consequently, Russia, the power by which Absolutism is most consistently and decidedly represented, became the ruling power on the Continent. Russia was the only one of the great powers which had not been carried away by the current of the Revolution. Austria owed her salvation to Russia. The Middle and smaller States of Germany owed to her the reestablishment of the Frankfort Diet, and their own salvation from being divided between Austria and Prussia. Denmark had her to thank for the quelling of the disturbances in Schleswig Holstein, finally effected, indeed, by means of German troops. In short, through the influence of Russia, all the revolutionary struggles of Middle Europe were suppressed, and the old order of things was again restored.

It lay in the nature of things that all this should greatly increase the moral influence of Russia. But everything possible was done by the various reactionary elements, in order to increase this moral significance to the highest point. For the reactionary party was fully conscious that its triumph had been gained, not so much by its own power as through the force of various external circumstances;—that the great majority of all nations was in the most decided opposition to it;—that it had not taken firm hold in any country, and that it must find its support and continual protection from external aids. Its policy was accordingly to surround Russia, the pattern of Absolutism, which had not only not been touched by the Revolution, but had saved others from it, with such an outward appearance of power, and such a glory of strength and irresistible might, that it would seem impossible for anything to oppose it, as if this power alone was able to save the whole Continent—indeed, the whole world. This representation of the enormous power of Russia, and the revolutionary submission of the world to the will of the Czar, through whose means alone the world was kept from falling into anarchy, was a part of the revolutionary creed.

The necessary consequence of these preliminaries must have been, if nothing had prevented, nothing less than the universal dominion of Russia—a consummation for which the Czars have been striving since PETER the Great, and indeed the chances were never better for its favorable.

But, unfortunately, NICHOLAS could not persuade himself to pursue this object with his accustomed caution, and to use the predominance which he had gained with moderation. He wished during his own time to pluck the fruit from the tree, instead of leaving it to ripen for his successors. He accordingly pushed forward with haste and played the dictator in Europe, to whom everything was allowable, and stretched out his hand to grasp the "Key" of the new order of things, in which he felt himself called to reign supreme.

When Russia began her dispute with the Porte, which was to result in the extinction of that power, she hoped to find no opposition from any quarter. England, Russia's natural and the most dangerous enemy, had borne too much from her within the last thirty years not to render the conclusion probable that she would now also submit to everything which Russia might propose. Besides, the Czar hoped that England would shrink from the idea that France and England would ever unite upon anything as a common object, was considered by him entirely out of the question.

An alliance between France and Russia against England was far more probable. Russian diplomacy accordingly expected a few insignificant protests, but no decided opposition.

In fact none of the powers desired war. It was the interest of the reactionaries to maintain peace, in order to keep up the illusion concerning the firmness and solidity of the conservative interests.

Even England, which, under PALMERSTON, had showed signs frequently of throwing the gauntlet to European reaction, had become exceedingly tame since the dismissal of this Minister, and was glad, under the Administration of ABERDEEN, to make peace with everybody. Accordingly as Russia became more and more impudent in her demands upon the Porte, this proceeding on her side was witnessed in silence by other Powers; and even when she threatened the occupation of the Principalities, it did not occur to any of the Powers to declare that this would be looked upon as a *casus belli*.

There is no doubt that if the Four Great Powers—nay, even two of them—even England alone, had declared that she would in no case suffer this occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, the latter would have taken good care not to proceed. For Russia was just as little desirous of war as the others. But as nothing was said by them which would allow it to be imagined that they had any intention of warlike interference to the prejudice of Russia; but as, on the contrary, they took the greatest pains to persuade the Sultan to concede, and as England, through her Ambassador, assured the Sultan that in case of war he could not reckon on the support of the other Powers, Russia thought that she might dare anything. She crossed the Pruth with an army and occupied the Principalities.

Even now the efforts of the Powers were only to avoid war. But Russia met them with the greatest obstinacy, and the Porte found itself obliged to declare war. And now, Russia treated the Principalities as conquered territy, seized upon and destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and by her whole bearing left no doubt that she was determined to humble the Porte by force of arms, and subject it to herself.

It was only at this point that the two Western Powers—England and France—became somewhat warmer and more excited. They could not well do otherwise, for public opinion, which had long overwhelmed with sarcasm the attempts of the diplomatists to preserve peace, impelled them onward. The Western Powers now demanded energetically from Russia the evacuation of the Principalities. If this demand had been supported by Austria and Prussia with the threat of war also, in case of non-compliance, war might yet have been avoided. The Four Powers would have been ready to agree to all sorts of concessions, but unfortunately the language of the German Powers was not clear nor decided. Russia accordingly gave a negative answer, and thus, at last, in March, 1854, the Western Powers declared war against Russia.

Thus far, the complication had gone forward very remarkably, and yet, in spite of this, war might still have been avoided, for it was evident with what reluctance the Western powers had consented to a declaration of war, and the want of energy with which preparations were carried on sufficiently proved that their hearts were not in the matter. If the German powers had with energy and decision joined in the demands of the Western powers, and subsequently declared war, Russia would still have yielded. But of the German powers, Austria alone had this intention, and that only in conjunction with Prussia and Germany. Prussia, however, so little dreamed of war with Russia that even now she displayed friendly dispositions towards that country. Russia therefore entertained the conviction that she might rely upon this power in case of need, and also that Austria would not decide to proceed against her;—and accordingly she rejected every proposal of peace, even those of Austria. The consequence was that the Western powers proceeded at length with decision to declare war, and Austria, whose interests were more and more endangered each day, now finds herself in a position which must force her also to do so.

Thus is the old system of State policy in Europe completely broken up. Above all, the unity of the reactionary party is past, since Russia, which stood at its head and constituted its strength, has become the object of universal attack. And thus, at the very crisis when the reaction had reached its highest point, it falls asunder through its own weight, and destroys itself more thoroughly than has ever yet been done.

We have rehearsed these facts because they show clearly the results of all movements upon the Revolution in Europe. We see that all that now takes place on the other side of the water is for its good. Even an Anglo-French-Austrian triarchy, if it should be accomplished instead of the present pentarchy, would not render this less true, for whatever alteration the European systems of Government might undergo thereby, they could not be arranged according to the now ruling principles of Government with any prospect of long existence. Only two cases are possible. Either the Allies will triumph over Russia, and then is the strongest opponent of revolution out of the way;—or Russia will conquer the Allies, and then the latter, in order to save themselves, will be forced to turn for sympathy to the Revolution. So long as neither of these things occur, the position of the Revolution remains the same—namely: *It must wait*;—that is, it must neither despair, nor plunge itself too soon into action,—neither act blindly, nor according to the old notions of statesmanship; but must avoid anything that might tend to reunite its enemies to each other, and call them into the field against itself. The kings are now themselves their own most dangerous enemies, and Revolution has not yet played out its part as the power of Providence in European history. It is still the sublime sphinx which in immovable repose looks down upon the vain struggles around it, and awaits the hour when to the aroused nations it shall breathe the watchword of salvation. Until then, let it follow the motto which LOUIS NAPOLEON once pronounced before the *Coup d'Etat*: "Patience, reserve and perseverance."

Government Trials.

Two important convictions have taken place in the United States Courts for this District. FITZGIBBON, a Post-Office Clerk, was found guilty of purloining letters from the mails; and a German named HEILBUTH was yesterday convicted of smuggling jewels, while a passenger on board the steamship *Washington*. In neither case was evidence offered for the defence.

In the case of FITZGIBBON, the Post-Office Clerk, an attempt was made by counsel for the defence to stay further proceedings, on the ground that the letter containing money, which was proved to have been taken by the prisoner, was not a *bona fide* communication, but a decoy-letter. This decoy, it was claimed, was not intended to be sent out of the City through the mails, and hence there could be no robbery. The Court ruled that the intention was proved by the fact that the letter was found in the prisoner's possession. Upon this, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The lowest term of punishment for the offence is, we believe, ten years' imprisonment.

The trial of HEILBUTH for smuggling was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was found guilty of secreting a number of valuable jewels about his person, and attempting to introduce them into port free of duty. In this act he was detected, and for its commission he is to be punished.

Two steamships have been seized by the Government and placed under heavy bonds, in consequence of the instances of smuggling which have been detected on board of them. These convictions, fines and seizures, will have a salutary effect in preventing a repetition of the frauds on the Revenue, which of late, have been remarkably frequent. The Customs officers and the Courts appear to have exercised unusual promptness in detecting the guilty parties.

Wages Differently Affected by the Times.

It is very curious to note how differently the tightness of the times affects salaries and wages. Here and elsewhere it cuts down the wages of mechanics, and turns half of them out of employment. The plea of "hard times" is held a good one for diminishing 25 per cent. the wages of the sewing girl, the carpenter, mason, brick-layer, and plumber. Doubtless some employers who do not feel any corresponding pressure, avail themselves of this occasion to shorten up their expenses for labor, but with most it is a matter of necessity. The universal complaint of hands turned off, of mills shut up, and factories closed, is sufficient proof on the point. Employers are as hard up as the employed, or rather as the unemployed. The depression is a common one. From all parts of New-England and the Middle States they tell the same story as here. They who can afford to keep on, and upon whom the pressure is not vital, are bound by the highest considerations of honor and humanity to make no reduction in the wages they pay their employes; and we are happy to hear of many who will do all in their power to maintain the same force as heretofore, and pay no less now that labor is abundant and cheap than when it was scarce and dear.

But Hard Times in one thing are like a good rule—they "work both ways." Those happy individuals who are set to do the work of the people as office-holders, are pretty generally going in for higher salaries on the strength of them. We have noted already some in this City whose salaries have been enlarged to meet the equally times that are at hand. Congress is invited by Senator BADGER to increase the pay of Judges of the Supreme Court, and the *per diem* allowance to members of Congress, fifty per cent. The pay of these officers is now just what it was when the Government was first instituted, though living then cost fifty per cent less than now. There is every reason why the Senator's motion should prevail. And yet it must seem strange to the represented that the tight times should *decrease* their wages and *increase* those of the representatives.

There is this difference, however, and it is an essential one. Uncle SAM pays the increased salaries of the officials, and Uncle Sam is rich. Private citizens who are exceedingly hard up for funds, and corporations, who have bonds to meet and no money to pay their dividends with, are to pay the mechanics. It certainly is a season when whoever can should pay well, and we would be the last to lay a straw in the way of the few lucky ones who can get an increase. It was different when in this City increased salaries were voted, for the City lays just now in the shadow of an uncommonly heavy tax which is not to be paid by heavy property-owners, but almost directly by the poor, who rent apartments and parts of houses only, and are the first to feel every increase in the price of the necessaries of life or its commoner luxuries. And yet, since Uncle Sam is rich, he might profitably, while adding to the abundance of those who have plenty, decline to cut off the mouthful of the starving. It must be a very dull state of things, indeed, in the Navy-Yards, to justify the discharge of such numbers at once, as were discharged lately in Brooklyn. And we hope never to be obliged to report as we were last year and year before, repeated strikes in these national workshops. Uncle Sam should be a model employer,—rigid in exacting every man's stint, but a liberal paymaster, and never turning off hands in such times as these, so long as anything remains that should overcome can find to be done.

☞ Mr. BURTON's lecture, last evening, attracted an immense audience to the Academy of Music. Not less than six thousand persons were drawn together to listen to his expositions of the character of the countries to the westward of the Mississippi. It was perhaps not so much the intrinsic interest of the subject as the novelty of the speaker's presence, that served to call out the demonstration; still, the occasion was a notable one, from the numbers who attended upon it. Mr. BURTON repeated substantially the same discourse he has delivered at the South and West; interspersing it with remarks suited to this locality, and dwelling upon the importance of the Western Territories, and the necessity of developing their resources by an intimate connection with great commercial centres.

Appointments.

We understand that Governor CLARK has made the following military appointments:

Inspector General—B. F. BEACH, Madison Co.
Engineer-in-Chief—J. J. CHAMBERS, Albany.
Quartermaster General—JAMES L. MITCHELL, Albany.
Paymaster General—E. E. KENDRICK, Albany.
Surgeon General—Dr. HOFF, Albany.
Aide { E. H. SCHERMERHORN, New-York. JOHN SILL, Albany. JOHN B. GALE, Troy.
Military Secretary—SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, New-York.

☞ LEONARD SCOTT & Co. offer their reprints of British periodicals for the coming year upon terms which must commend them to favor. The Quarterlies and *Blackwood* are still kept up with great ability, and are among the most attractive and valuable literary productions of the day.

City Health and Weekly Mortality.

Good health blesses the City, though the mortality of the past week was an increase of 69 upon that of the week before. The whole number of deaths last week, as reported by the City Inspector, was 369. The number for the corresponding week of 1853 was 381. Then, consumption had caused 41 deaths in the week, now it is 51. Bronchitis then was marked 2; now it is 6. Inflammation of the lungs was then put at 19; now it is 31. In all diseases which affect the lungs, the December of 1854 has proved more fatal than that of 1853. Doubtless the open weather has had much to do with this result.

Last week was eminently a sloppy week—a week of mud and fogs. A large portion of the people went about sneezing, coughing and tender-eyed, having "caught cold." No wonder, when we remember the thin-soled shoes of the ladies, and their inexplicably sudden changes from thick furs and padded cloaks to low-necked dresses, flowing sleeves, and bonnets that humbly follow in the wake of their heads, like some bouquet-bearing dolphin in the rear of the old flute-player's galley. No wonder that cough-lozenges build palaces for their vendors on Fifth-avenue, and Influenza Syrups are prolific of fortunes for their inventors. Moreover, men who are posted in physiology are careless about the use of flannels, or wear in place of it the fuzzy specimens of cotton which are dignified with the delusive name of "cotton-flannel"—as if it were any more flannel for the nap on one side, or any less objectionable as a conductor of the vital heat. Let every man stick by his woolen flannels, wear boots that water cannot penetrate, or rubbers whenever it is wet under foot, regulate the temperature of his room not by the price of coal or the laziness of servants, but according to the state of the weather, and avoid a draught of wind religiously, and he can afford to speak of doctors according to his mind, and calculate to suffer no "terrible colds."

We hear that there is comparatively a good deal of typhus fever about, though not in quarters where it is apt to become epidemic, or to spread as by contagion. It is not *typhoid*, but genuine *typhus*, of the "petechial" kind. We hear of it, not among the poor, but mostly in the families of the "comfortable" and "well-to-do in the world."

The snow of Sunday was a capital thing for those who have the cleaning of the streets in charge. They had become most offensively unclean—we refer to the streets—and if the snow stays snow, and the weather maintains its frostiness, the mud and filth and the dereliction of duty on the part of the officials, will lie covered alike under the charitable cloak. We all have reason to be thankful for the great degree of health that the City enjoys. A cold spell would improve it, but a warm one is easier on the pockets of the people, and causes less suffering to the poor, so long as they remain well.

The Original Sam—His Hoe and Hinge.

"Ramrod," the Houston correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, says that he boards in the house what was once the White House of Texas; his bedroom was the President's private reception room; the former grand reception hall is the room where now "Ramrod," with a gang beside, eat their cod-fish and potatoes.

"Old SAM," he says,—that is to say, Senator HOUSTON—was in town on the first of December, exhibiting a new-fangled plow, of which he is agent. As to his personal adornments, he says:

"He also purchased a peculiarly fashioned hat, with brim *à la paraplion*, as the French have it. I think 'Old SAM' can beat the celebrated DUNCAN, of New-Orleans, in the number of finger-rings, and possibly in weight and purity, since I have heard the stevedore slandered by some, who could not boast such riches, with wearing a hollow as well as a base article of metal. I have heard a no doubt groundless report in relation to 'Old SAM's' hat. He is said to have 'done' the factor out of *four bits* of his selling price, which was sufficiently low for *such* a hat, the brim being only two feet ten inches! It now stands him in four dollars and a half, if Madam Rumor is to be relied on."

Musical.

GRIST and MARIO are announced to appear in Philadelphia week after next, and for the representation of operas only, prior to their return to Europe. It is expected they will thereafter visit Boston for a few performances before they take their final leave of our shores; therefore, the three operas now advertised at the Academy of Music will finish their career in this City.

☞ BUNCE & BROTHER, the publishers of *Fashion and Famine*, desire us to say that Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS has published no novel, either in Boston or elsewhere, since the issue of that book in July last; and no work recently announced by any other house, headed with the name of that lady, is from her pen, except one on needlework, published by GARRETT & Co.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—TWO MEN KILLED.—A Montreal paper of Friday says; Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, a large portion of an embankment on the Esplanade works unexpectedly caved in and fell upon two laborers, named PATRICK KING and EDWARD BARRY, who were working beneath. Both of the unfortunate men were instantly killed, and when dug out their bodies presented a shocking spectacle. The embankment was about twenty feet in height, and consisted of blue clay of a heavy nature. The mass fell with such force that KING's head was literally smashed to pieces and the brains scattered about the surrounding earth.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Address by Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, before the Metropolitan Literary Association, On the Physical Geography of the country between Missouri and California, with a view to show its capacities to settlement, and the construction of a Railroad.

Mr. BENTON delivered his address on the Pacific Railroad last (Tuesday) night, in the Academy of Music. The audience was probably the largest ever assembled under one roof in this City. For at least an hour previous to the appearance of the lecturer the audience continued pouring in, in an unbroken stream, until at the appointed hour the whole of the immense building was crammed to suffocation. Not only the body of the house, but the upper tiers, the side boxes, the orchestra, and the remotest corners of the vast amphitheatre were crowded so thickly as to be impassable. On the platform not less than three hundred of the most influential merchants and literary men of the City occupied seats. A fair quota of ladies were interspersed among the audience. Finally, the assemblage could not have numbered less than six thousand. On the outskirts, that is, in the vicinity of the entrance, the attendance was of a most changeable character; the lecturer was entirely inaudible, save to those in his immediate neighborhood, and inaudible to those far behind. Hence a continual expression was kept up from the doors, but the vacancies were no sooner made than they were filled up by the countless applicants for admission, upwards of a thousand of whom were obliged to retire without even being able to get beyond the vestibule. The view from the platform at this time was singularly imposing. In front, and on every side, nothing met the eye but a perfect sea of human faces, enough to inspire the dullest speaker with a more than ordinary enthusiasm, for the time, at least, and comprising an assemblage of talent, intelligence and beauty which is but rarely seen, and of whose presence any man might justifiably be vain.

Mr. BENTON, on presenting himself, was received with hearty cheers. Mr. FRANK W. HALLARD introduced him to the meeting amid renewed acclamations. The lecturer then proceeded with his discourse, the great bulk of which has already, and repeatedly, been before the public.

In introducing the subject as above, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: I came here upon your kind invitation to discourse upon a subject entirely practical, and with a practical view—to promote a great work of national good and universal improvement: the construction of a railroad by private means to the Pacific Ocean, and upon a line which I deem most national and advantageous, being that which corresponds with the centre of the Union, and with the present course of travel which emigrants pursue. I deem this great commercial City, the first in America to open the East India trade, and whose railroads point to the West, to be one of the suitable places from which to start the enterprise; and I only make a beginning now in hopes that others, more material in their aid, will take it up and carry it forward. The nature of my discourse will lead me to speak of the physical geography of the country between Missouri and California, with a view to show the practicability of the proposed route for a road, and the adaptation of the country to the settlements which are necessary to protect it from depredation, and to the cultivation which gives the local means of living and employment which are necessary to the support and perpetuity of a road. The physical geography of the country, under these aspects, between Missouri and California, between the parallels of 38° and 39°, and their neighboring latitudes will be my theme. He then entered into a minute and lengthened description of the physical peculiarities of the country between Missouri and California, as it presents itself within the parallels just named.

In speaking of the instinct displayed by buffaloes in selecting the most suitable line of march in their migrations, the lecturer said that it was the Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT that first put it into a book that buffaloes were the best of civil engineers. He put it into his *Aspects of Nature*, and I afterwards put it into a Senatorial speech, without knowing what he had done, and true to facts we both gave the same examples of leading roads in our America, first traced by the buffalo, afterwards followed by the Indian in his war path, by the pioneer white man as his wagon road, and by the engineer as his Macadam or railroad track. In further illustration of the truth of his statement that the whole mountain region between the Upper Colorado and the Upper Del Norte is well adapted to traveling, and that in a state of nature, the lecturer referred to the experience of Capt. GUNNISON, who made the distance between those points, 300 miles, in twenty-two days, fifteen miles a day, which is the ordinary rate of wagon travel along the Western Coast. And of the facilities for travel in the route between San Luis and California, he cited the letter of Mr. R. S. WOOTER, of New-Mexico, an extensive dealer in stock, who drove 8,000 head of sheep by the route in question in 1852. In conclusion, he observed:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND OF THIS GREAT COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS: Here is an enterprise worthy of your energies—worthy of your wealth and fame—worthy of the helping hand of merchants who know how to combine the character of merchants and statesmen, and how to aggrandize their country while enriching themselves. That Oriental Commerce which nations have sought for, and fought for, for thousands of years—which was carried on, over lines so extended, by conveyances so slow and limited, amidst populations which considered the merchant their lawful property, and dwelt rivers, and across strange seas, and through long and frightful deserts—and which, under all these disadvantages and perils, made Asiatic, and even some African cities, the seats of wealth and power, and of the arts and sciences, while Western Europe was yet barbarian—and mere branches of which afterwards lit up Venice and Genoa, and made these cities a match for empires, and the wives and daughters of their citizens (in their luxurious attire,) the admiration and envy of queens and princesses. All this commerce, and in a deeper and broader stream than the "merchant princes" ever saw, is within your reach! attainable by a road all the way on your own soil, and under your own laws—to be flown over by a vehicle as much superior to the steamboat as the boat is to the ship, and the ship to the camel. Thanks to the progress of the mechanical arts, which are going on continually to convert into facilities what stood as obstacles to national communications. To the savage the sea was an obstacle; mechanical genius, in the invention of a ship, made it a facility. The firm land was what the barbarian wanted; the land became an obstacle to the enlightened man. Now the land becomes the facility again—the preferred course of *transport* and travel—and with a celerity of motion which rivals the flight of the carrier pigeon, and a punctuality of arrival which may serve for the adjustment of clocks and watches. To say nothing of its accompaniment—the magnetic telegraph—which flashes intelligence across a continent, and delivers messages between kingdoms in the twinkling of an eye, and compared to which the flying car degenerates into a lazy, lagging, creeping, John-trot traveler. All this commerce, in a stream so much larger, with a domestic road for its track, and with conveyances so rapid, lies at your acceptance. What Jew and Gentile fought for before there were Christians, and which Christians fought for as soon as they existed—fought each other, and combined with the Saracen to destroy each other—all this is now at your acceptance, and by the beneficent process of only making a road, which will itself be a private fortune and a public benefaction. Give the land of your names, and there will be enough to follow. Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, have only to sign first—and all the cities, inland and maritime—all the Railroad, Express, and Telegraph Companies—will see their interest in opening the road, which would be a prolongation of their own, and the increase and enhancement of their own business and property. The enterprise would be a tribe to the resources of our national population, only some thirteen hundred miles of road over the most favorable ground, and under the most conspicuous sky, that ever road was built; and independently, as well as advantageous to us. What soothing and stimulous every branch of industry in our America at this time? Cotton flourishes! That gold, the weekly arrival of which is the life's blood of all our business! and one monthly fulness of which would be the paralysis of our commercial, industrial and financial world. How do we now [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, BY steamer *Africa*, (made for our sales,) direct from the well-known manufacturer, a large invoice of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, adapted in color, style and quality to the approaching holidays. LEARY & CO.,
Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

B. B. R., No. 15.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE CURED.—MR. A. BATE that for nine years he had not a natural operation of the bowels. He was obliged to take pills of one sort and another. They left him in a bad condition. Out of a week there was only one day he could attend to his business. By taking RADWAY'S REGULATORS he has not lost one business day in ten weeks. Mr. D. had been all out for four years with biliousness, headache, liver complaint, pains across the small of his back—was very irregular in evacuations from the bowels, took but other box of the most popular pills; "they would cover him over," and leave him worse for days. He has used one box of RADWAY'S REGULATORS. One Regulator every night for a few days, and regular as clock work. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF three times across the small of his back, and has had no more pain. Madam M. for several years had suffered with headache, rush of blood to the head, and low state of spirits. She took two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS, which infused new life in her, cleared her complexion, and in six hours. She takes two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS per week; has not been troubled with any bodily ailment in three months. The great good which RADWAY'S REGULATORS perform is to regulate the system, keeping every organ of the body in health and regularity. No one need be troubled with costiveness, indigestion, liver complaint or biliousness, who will take, occasionally, one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

N. B. R. R. R. Regulators are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

PURE HOLLAND GIN.—SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—The Com. Committee on Chemistry, to whom was referred the propriety of using Wolf's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in our hospitals, respectfully report that they have examined the article, and it their judgment, it possesses no advantage over other brands of gin at most less price, and they therefore recommend that the Board decide not to give the pure Holland gin. Adopted.—[Report of the Tax Commission, as said shed, in the *Tribune*, Nov. 30.] ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 1 William-st., sells the pure Holland gin, imported by the gallon, at $2; sample bottles, 25 cents each; twelve bottles, in case, complete, $2.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the two days remaining to close the year of the great Fancy Store of H. J. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the entire stock, (about $25,000 worth) of valuable Gifts, unique toys, recently collected in Europe by Mr. ROGERS, must be sold under an arrangement with the insurance companies. These goods, slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make room for goods to come. These in want of Fancy Goods, Jet Bracelets, Perfumery, Reticules, Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Games for old and young, Toys for children, will find this a rare opportunity. H. J. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

GREENS' CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—Attention is invited to the superior articles in the gentlemen's furnishing department of GREEN'S Shirt Establishment, No. 1 Astor House. The stock includes every variety of under shirts and drawers, De Jonge's lace, scarfs, cravats, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, and every other article, marvels, dressing robes, gold shirt studs and sleeve buttons, enameled and other vests, canes, umbrellas, and every elegant color cases and paste-board for holiday presents, &c.; imported for the Fall and Winter trade. The prices are moderate and the assortment unrivaled.

DON GIOVANNI AGAIN THIS EVENING AT PERHAM'S.—It is due duly the rumor Burlesque that we have seen in a time before. The cast and the scenery are well selected, and the whole affair put up in the very best style. Miss Morton as Donna Anna does ample in the part, and when the becomes familiar with stage business, will become an immense favorite. Lane, Lee, Chapman, Wallack and La Petite Christine, the inimitable, are derived favorites. Go see the PERHAM TROUPE this evening, by all means.

WET AND COLD FEET PREVENTED.—THE NORTH AMERICAN GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, respectfully suggest to every their PATENT VULCANIZED GUTTA PERCHA SOLING to boots and shoes. The Gutta Percha Soling is now made to be put into a bill which Congress can pass without constitutional scruple, giving the right of way in one mile wide through its Kansas and Utah Territories, to this company, and others who shall join them—they respecting one year to accept the grant; in which time a digital examination by practical gold seekers, going out in Summer and coming back in Winter, can solve in a business way every question which prudent business men ought to have solved—practicality, expense, settlement, and the population and cultivation which the support and protection of the road would require. This is the outline of the plan, requiring but few details to fill it up; and of all which a principle should be, not aid from the United States except as a customer, when she pleased, paying like other customers.

For this time I come and go elsewhere, at much inconvenience to myself and great loss of personal feeling—oppressed as I am with occupation, and saddened with the affliction of recent and heavy misfortune. But for this cause I could become (if circumstances permitted,) a Peter the Hermit—traversing the country and preaching a crusade, not of arms against the infidels, but of benefaction to the human race.

At the close of his address Mr. BENTON resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, (Corresponding Secretary,) then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, for the eloquent and instructive discourse with which he has favored us this evening.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with him in the efforts he is making to bind together the Atlantic and Pacific States of this Union by a chain of iron, and we earnestly hope that those efforts may be crowned with speedy and complete success.

Mr. J. P. PERIT, (President of the Chamber of Commerce,) warmly seconded the resolutions, which, on being put to the meeting, were carried unanimously.

Some calls were heard for JOHN VAN BUREN, and some for General SCOTT, but neither of the gentlemen seemed disposed to accede to the demand, and the meeting adjourned amid a very diversified exercise of the vocal powers of a small contingent of the male portion of the audience, and to the manifest relief of the ladies, several of whom fainted and had to be borne out in the crush and confusion that prevailed during the delivery of the address.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fresh and Genuine Teas and Tobacco—Persons desirous of procuring Teas and Tobacco, which may be relied upon as being of the finest quality, will do well to call at the Great Importing Tea Store, No. 140 Fulton-st. Prices are Contrary Gold. Call and judge for yourselves. Organized and other Families within or any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, 140 Fulton Street, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Brandreth's Hunters Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Rare remedy of 20 years' stand-ing—A safe and speedy cure for Piles, Scalds and all external injuries; unequalled by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBER, Brooklyn.

☞ New-England Society of the City of New-York.—FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.—This Society, organized to celebrate the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., by an address from Wm. M. EVARTS, Esq., and other exercises, will meet at the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry-st., at 11 o'clock P. M., and a dinner at the Astor House on the day following, also at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets, which the Stewards have accepted, as invitation to gentlemen of the distinguished guests will be presented, and to the Stewards may be obtained from each of the committee:

HARVEY P. PEEL,
CHARLES A. STETSON,
WILLIAM QUINCY MOYES,
EARL BARNUM,
W. A. HURLBUT,
LUTHER B. WYMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1854.

☞ The Eye.—A Popular Lecture on The Assistant and Substitute for Spectacles, and The and Abuse of Spectacles, illustrated with Diagrams, Cuts, and artificial eyes, by J. B. FRANCE, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock, in Tabernacle (entrance through the store), 22 1-2 Tryon-st., to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats for ladies. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, and Tweezers, of the finest temper, made to order, and warranted to suit, or money refunded, by mail or express, only, and now only at the manufacturer's, 127 Nassau-st., New-York. Also, the Patent Spectacle Case, which prevents breaking, by mail, 25 cents. The great invention is manufactured by the inventor

STARVATION AT THE LAKE SUPERIOR STATIONS.—The inhabitants are having quite a time of their settlements on the Ausable River to escape starvation. A party arrived at Detroit on Tuesday night, having left the Ausable River in an open sail-boat for Point Au Barques. Here two of the party had to remain in the lighthouse for want of food, and the rest, with packs on their backs, walked thirty miles, and then took a boat to Port Huron, and thence by stage to Detroit. The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "The people at Ausable station have been disappointed in receiving supplies. Only one man there had his Winter provisions when our informant left, and he had refused an offer of $35 for a barrel of flour. The boarding-house keepers had given notice that they would no longer provide their boarders with the food necessary to maintain life. There were at the station twelve families and forty-seven boats. On Thursday morning last eighty-three men started to walk by the coast to Saginaw. Some have probably not been able to bear the hardships of the journey, and have perished on the way. One man, who accompanied Mr. THOMPSON, came near freezing to death; he lay several times on the snow, and almost inert, and it was only by great exertions that his friends could arouse him. In fact, all along the coast of Lake Huron Winter supplies are needed. We fear we may ere long have to record some sad cases of deaths occasioned by starvation and cold."

DEFALCATION.—The Treasurer of Holmes County, JOHN M. SHROCK, absconded from Millersburg on Saturday, the 2d inst., taking with him all the money in his hands belonging to the County. There are a variety of estimates of the amount of money taken, varying from $30,000 to as high as $48,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR ... WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 16, 17, 28, 33, 34, 35, 78, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 887, 891, 1049, 1185, 1059, 997, 1129, 714, 890, 660, 1094, 950, 253, 850, 1127.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Part I.*—Demurrer No. 14. *Part II.*—Nos. 23, 41, 42, 10, 69 to 71.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 993, 1285, 1541, 1348, 1507, 1574, 1576, 1504, 1097, 1610, 1621, 1633, 1199.

Ordered—That at the General Term of Dec. 1854, the Appeal Calendar will be called on Tuesday of the fourth week.

Ordered—That the Jury for January Term be summoned for the second part for the 2d of January next, and for the first part for the 8th of January.

B. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 205, 259, 56, 633, 434, 27, 465, 462, 762, 1107, 680, 733, 419, 436, 457, 404, 645, 562, [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Betts.

PATENT CASES.

The case of *Sickles vs. Young*, which was specially set down for to-day, was called on at the opening of Court this morning. It is a case involving a patent for a steam cut-off, which has been ordered by Judge Nelson to be tried on feigned issue.

Counsel stated to the Court that Senator Seward, who was one of the counsel in the case, had been delayed at Washington a day longer than he had anticipated, and an arrangement had been made that it should go over till to-morrow, if that should be agreeable to the Court, in order to give sufficient time for preparation.

The Court had no objection, and the cause was accordingly postponed till to-morrow.

The motion in the case of *Horace H. Day vs. The New-England Car Spring Company*, which had been set down for this morning, was adjourned for a fortnight by consent. The Court then adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Hall.

THE SMUGGLING CASE.

The cross-examination of Mr. Odell was continued this morning, as follows: I suppose no goods by the Washington had been entered at that time; there was a large amount of dutiable goods on board; the manifest had been received; I can't tell how long before, but it must have been within an hour; the crew list had been brought to the Custom-House; the basin in which the goods were put by Brown was brought there on Aug. 31.

Re-examined—Mr. Heilbuth made an offer to pay the duties on certain conditions—that is, if he could get the goods; he did not present an invoice at that time; those goods are dutiable; if duties have been paid on goods, there is an entry of them at the Custom-House; diamonds are usually imported in cases and packages, like other goods; I have discovered that Mr. Heilbuth has made an entry for both jewelry and watches.

James Craig was then sworn, and said: I am a Secretary at the Custom-House; I saw Mr. Heilbuth two or three days after the seizure of these goods in the Collector's private office; he came into the office and introduced himself to the Collector as the person whose goods by the *Washington* had been seized; he said his object in calling was to see if he could make such explanation as would induce the Collector to release the goods; he said it was the first time he had ever been guilty of any such thing; that he had in a number of years saved six or seven thousand dollars, and as he had known a great many persons to bring diamonds in without paying duty, he had invested his money in diamonds; thought by concealing them on his person he could get them through free of duty, and that it was very hard he should be searched the first time he tried it; he knew many persons to conceal diamonds on their persons, and had never known any of them to be searched; the Collector told him it was all wrong, and he ought to have put them on the manifest; he made some excuse, I don't recollect what; he said he would give the names of persons who had smuggled goods in if they would release his goods on payment of duties; the Collector told him he could not do that, but it would be for his interest to [illegible]; that if he could, as he said, point out $100,000 worth of goods smuggled, or that were about to be, the law gave the informer one-quarter, and he would make [illegible], double the value of his goods; he declined to do this unless he had some guarantee that his goods would be returned; he would give the information on no other terms; at this time he had not been arrested; I was present at the appraisement; there were a number of [illegible]; I think the bill contained finger rings mostly; I have examined the manifest of the *Washington*, and there was no such bill or parcel described in it.

Joseph Sanders was then called, and said: I am Deputy Surveyor, and was in Aug. last; I knew Heilbuth by sight; I had one interview with him at the Carlton House; I had called previously at his office; we came out of the Carlton House to a hydrant and there the conversation took place; it was about these smuggled diamonds and jewelry; Heilbuth said, "It is of no use for me to deny this to you; I intended to smuggle these goods into the United States; I have done so;" he said he was a poor man and this would ruin him if he was exposed, and that he was an agent for houses in Europe; that this was the first time he had ever attempted to smuggle; he asked if I could assist him to get these goods back; I told him I had no power, but if I could do any good I would; he said it was hard he should be exposed when others had smuggled largely without detection; that he knew a firm who had smuggled to the value of 500,000 or 600,000 francs; I told him if he would make that appear I did not know but he could get his goods back, but he refused to give the information then; I think we rode down in a carriage to the Surveyor's office; Heilbuth was introduced to the Surveyor, and I told the Surveyor what he had stated, and that he would give other information.

Cross-examined—No one was present at the conversation but Brown and I and Heilbuth; I suggested to walk out of the Carlton House; I don't remember who caused the halt; we came to the hydrant, and I thought it a good place to sit down; I cannot say whether he was there when we got to the Carlton House, but he was there in half a minute after.

The diamonds, &c., were produced in Court and identified by the Deputy Marshal and the appraisers.

No evidence was offered for the defence, and the cause was then summed up on both sides, and the Judge charged the Jury, who thereupon brought in a verdict of guilty.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—TUESDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

ACTION FOR SLANDER—THE VERDICT.

Dubois vs. Wentworth.—The Court met this morning, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, and the learned Judge delivered a lucid and impartial charge, in the course of which he entered at length into the law as to slander, so far as it could bear upon the case before the Court.

The Jury retired at 11 o'clock, and after a consultation of upwards of an hour in length, they returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff, $250 *damages*.

Mr. Dyett, for the defendant, moved for a stay of proceedings, to which the Court acceded, and 20 days was allowed to prepare the motion for a new trial. Thus the matter stands.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—DEC. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INSURANCE—INCREASE OF RISK.

Aldridge vs. United States Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover $2,000, the amount of a policy of insurance on an oakum factory and grist-mill in New-Jersey, about a quarter of a mile from Bergen Hill. The buildings were burned in January last, 1853. The plaintiff's loss, as he alleges, was about $6,000.

It appears that the policy was renewed, but since the issuing of the policy there had been put up a machine shop within about twenty feet of the factory and about twelve feet of the engine-house attached to the building. The plaintiff claims that as the erection of this building did not increase the hazard, it did not violate the policy, although at the time of the renewal, nothing was said of this machine shop. The defendants claim that the erection of the building made the risk hazardous, and that the renewal being obtained, the agent being in ignorance of this, made the policy void.

Motion was made to dismiss the complaint, the erection of the building being admitted by the plaintiff, but [illegible]. Evidence was put in to show the making [illegible], and evidence of the ignorance of the agent of the Company that the machine shop at the time of the renewal was situated as it was. The defendants

called several witnesses to support their case; among others, the agent of the Company. Parties summed up. The Judge charged the Jury, who, after being out a few minutes, brought in a verdict for the defendant claimed, in favor of the plaintiff.

For the plaintiff—Mr. Richland and A. J. Perry. For the defendant—Wm. A. Dart.

Judge Clerke, now holding the Circuit Term, will, in order to finish up the business of the term, sit on Saturday next as on other days, instead of adjourning over as usual on Friday. The term will on that day be adjourned *sine die.*

IN CHAMBERS.

Judge Roosevelt will hold Chambers after Thursday, the 21st December, between 12 o'clock M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 18.

Before the Full Bench.

LIEN—MORTGAGEE—JUDGMENT CREDITOR.

Westcott vs. Underhill.—This is an action to recover the value of certain chattels in which the plaintiff alleges he was lawfully interested on the 1st day of May, 1850, as a creditor and mortgagee of Henry Duff. The action is against Underhill, a constable of a Justice's Court of this City, for selling the chattels, Gunn, under whose direction the sale was made, and Smith, who was Gunn's general agent.

It appears that Duff mortgaged certain chattels, household furniture, &c., to Westcott, to secure the payment of $2,500 19 on the 6th of June, 1850. This mortgage was dated 15th of June, 1849, and was filed on the 18th of the same month. Duff, however, was to retain possession until default in payment, and did so. On the 15th of June, 1850, a copy of the mortgage was filed, dated the 14th. It stated that $1,169 47 had been paid, leaving due $1,168 74. On the 8th of August, 1849, Duff insured the property and assigned the policy to Westcott to hold until the condition of the mortgage was complied with.

The mortgage was given, in part, to secure the payment of a debt, $1,500 to $1,000, and in part to enlarge and establish Duff's credit with Westcott, and to secure certain orders for all which had not then been delivered.

Gunn was Duff's landlord, and in May, 1850, commenced a suit against Duff for a quarter's rent, $40 50, due to May, 1850. At the time of the suit Duff was out of town, and was not served with any process, nor was he informed of the suit until the latter part of May. The suit was commenced by attachment issued on the 1st of May, 1850. Judgment was given on the 9th. Execution was issued on the same day. Smith, who was Gunn's general agent, had notice of the mortgage on file before the 1st of May, and Gunn had a written notice on the 20th. The chattels were sold, and Westcott, the mortgagee, now sues to recover back their value. Upon the trial a motion was made to dismiss the complaint.

This was denied, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for the sum of $383 25, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term.

SLOSSON, J., after stating the facts in the case, proceeded substantially as follows:

I. The fact that the mortgage was not filed on the day of its date does not affect its validity as between the parties to it. The only effect of the omission would be to avoid it as against an intervening purchaser in good faith, or an intervening creditor by execution. Smith & Hoe vs. Acker; 23 Wend. 653.

Gunn, the landlord of Duff, did not become a creditor in the interval between the date and the filing of the mortgage. Even if he had been a creditor at the date of the mortgage, the omission to file it on that day would not have rendered it absolutely void as against him. Its only effect was to render it inoperative as against him until it was filed. But he was not a creditor, either at the date of the mortgage or at the period of filing—not even a creditor at large, for no rent was then due from Duff under the lease.

II. It was objected that the mortgage was void, because on its face it is expressed to be for a sum payable at a day certain, when in fact it appears to have been given, in part, at least, for future advances. Whether a mortgage expressed to be for the security of a present debt can be made to cover future advances, on the strength of a parol agreement, is a question I do not think it necessary to pass upon, for in the present case there are two sufficient answers to the objection:

1. At the date of the mortgage Duff was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,500 to $1,000, and it was to secure this indebtedness as well as future advances that the mortgage was given. To the extent of the actual debt the mortgage was good in any event.

2. A mortgage to secure future advances is good except as against purchasers or creditors intervening before the advances are made. Bank of Utica vs. Finch; 3 Barb. Ch. R., 293. Now in this case at the time the mortgage was given Gunn was neither a judgment creditor nor a creditor in respect to rent due and unpaid by Duff, and there was no period from the date of the mortgage when the actual indebtedness secured by it was reduced below $1,000.

III. The third ground of the motion for dismissal of the complaint is that the plaintiff received Duff's notes in payment of the ale sold, which were not covered by the mortgage, and the taking of these notes operated as a waiver of the mortgage security. But from the testimony it appears that the notes were given before the mortgage, and that the balance due on the 15th June 1850, the date of the mortgage, was created by these notes not having been paid. But if this were otherwise, and the notes were given subsequent to the mortgage, I can see no reason for treating it as a waiver of the mortgage security. A creditor has a right to take as many securities as his debtor sees fit to give him. The notes and the mortgage being for the same debt, the payment of the former would have extinguished the lien or security of the latter *pro tanto*, but that is all.

This disposes of the grounds on which the defendants rely for a dismissal of the complaint; each of them is untenable.

Motion denied and judgment given for the plaintiff against all the defendants.

TRIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Oakley, C. J.

SUIT FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "EVENING MIRROR."

Shelton vs. Fuller.—This is an action for libel. The damages claimed are $20,000. The libel was published on the 6th of July, two days after the Schuyler frauds were discovered. The plaintiff had been, but was not on that day, the President of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company. As was very natural at the time and during the excitement which then prevailed, every person who was absent from the City, having large business connections, and it not being known whither or for what purpose he had left, was supposed to have "Schuylerized." Mr. Shelton had left the City, as it appeared, for the purpose of not being troubled with the affairs of the Stone-Dressing Company. He left the City very quietly, and but few knew where he was gone. The article considered as libelous is as follows:

"MORE SCHUYLERIZING.—Chas. F. Shelton, President of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, *non est inventus*. He has left for parts unknown, gone into the country for the benefit of his health. An over-issue of stock to the amount of $100,000 has been discovered. Paper to the amount of $50,000 was protested yesterday. The liabilities of the Company amount to $65,000. This has been known as 'crack stock' in the market, having sold as high as 130, and having paid 20 to 30 per cent. dividends for the past two or three years."

The defendant admits the libel, and all the defence and testimony is in mitigation of damages.

The plaintiff's counsel, after a short opening speech, read the article in question from a copy of the paper, and then called

Judge Platt, who testified that he knew the plaintiff; first became acquainted with him in Washington; it was suggested to me to join the Empire Dressing Company, organized under a patent to Mr. Shelton for dressing stone; the plaintiff was then actively connected with the Company, and was favorably known as an inventor of a tunneling machine; up to the 6th of July last the character of Mr. Shelton was above prejudice.

The plaintiff rested, and Mr. Willard, counsel for the defence, in an eloquent address to the Jury, opened his case, and then called

Mr. Babcock, who testified that he was Editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*; knew the plaintiff's reputation to be bad; never had a personal controversy with Shelton; had a public controversy, in which Shelton was interested; most of the citizens of New-Haven had ill-feeling towards Shelton on account of his reputation; don't remember to have spoken with Shelton for eight or ten years; would not have anything to do with him; was once employed as counsel against me in connection with Governor Bissell, a personal friend of mine; entertain no feelings of personal hostility towards him.

William J. A. Fuller testified that he was connected with the *Evening Mirror*; never saw the plaintiff till pointed out to me in Court; was assistant editor of the *Evening Mirror* at the time of the publication of the libel; on that day, and previously, had heard Shelton's character spoken of as bad—very bad; I wrote the article in question; it was my custom to go to Wall-street every day to get items of news; Mr. A. W. Greenleaf was one person who told me of his bad reputation; he was partner of John Thompson; the general purport of what he said was that Mr. Shelton had over-issued stock, and had gone off between two days that he named; that a stockholder had got a peep at the books of the Company, and told him of it; heard of it also in Mr. Little's and other offices; had no ill-will towards the plaintiff—not the slightest; am not now interested in any way with the *Mirror*.

George Cornell testified—Am a counselor at law; am acquainted with the plaintiff; first knew him in 1840, in New-Haven; did not see him again until 1852.

Defendant's counsel here offered to prove that prior to the failure of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, this witness had endeavored to see and communicate with Shelton on business; but could not, as the plaintiff had left the City. The Court refused to admit any testimony as to frauds committed with the Empire Stone-Dressing Company.

Wm. G. Chase testified—Am acquainted with Mr. Shelton; have known him for four and a half years; know nothing of the plaintiff's general reputation and character, except from my business relations with him.

Wm. S. Newell testified that he had known Mr. Shelton sixteen or eighteen years; his reputation was very bad; have had controversy with the plaintiff, perhaps three years ago; have been on terms with him bad for six or eight months past.

Other witnesses were sworn for the defence, who testified that they considered Mr. Shelton's reputation rather bad. A Mr. Pendleton testified that parties who were connected with the Empire Company had rather a hard opinion of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff called Curtis Judson, John J. Phelps, Stephen Parcee, C. D. Gildersleeve, Cornelius Smith, J. (John?) Smith and Henry Peck, some of whom testified that they considered Mr. Shelton as a rather unscrupulous lawyer, but all testified in substance, that prior to the failure of the Empire Company, they had never heard anything against Mr. Shelton's general character and reputation up to June, the time of the libel. The defence wished to call several other witnesses as to the character of the plaintiff. But they not being in Court, the Judge would not allow it, facetiously remarking, that he had no doubt if he were to allow it, "one party would

bring one-half of New-Haven, and the other party the other, to testify in this case."

The testimony was accordingly closed, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, J.

Ross vs. Fosling.—The Jury in this case brought in a sealed verdict of $300 for the plaintiff.

The Court granted an allowance of ten per cent. on the amount of the verdict.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

THE MAINE LAW IN THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Edward Neville vs. Wm. Wall.—This was an action against the defendant for a trespass and false imprisonment on the premises and person of the plaintiff, who is keeper of a large and highly respectable hotel for travelers to and residents of the ancient and historic city of Williamsburg, situated at some point on the rocky shores of Long Island. It appeared that in the month of August last, a Sheriff's officer took the plaintiff into custody, by virtue of an official mandate signed by the defendant in his magisterial capacity as Mayor of Williamsburg, on the charge of selling drinks of an intoxicating character on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. On this charge the keeper of the Kings County Hotel was ruthlessly incarcerated in the Tombs of that ancient city, *videlicet* "The County Jail." For this outrage on his person and his privileges as a freeman, a respectable inn-keeper, and publican, he claimed to recover from the Mayor $500. On the part of the defence it was set up that Mr. Wall was the Mayor of that city, and as such was vested with authority by the ordinance and laws of that ancient burg to suppress the sale of liquors on the Sabbath Day—which was done accordingly; and in doing it the doers thereof—*i. e.*, the Mayor and his subordinates—could not be held responsible in damages here in New-York as here. John Anthon appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and contended that as the acts of the defendant as Mayor were in contravention of the law of the land—*i. e.*, the Statute Law of the State of New-York—therefore the Mayor of Williamsburg was liable, *ab initio*, if he was caught within this City and County. The learned gentleman quoted from the English Reports, where a Governor of Gibraltar had violated the civil law in affirming the judgment of a drum-head court martial, and had been arrested in London and sued in action for damages, and had been mulcted in some fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars, at the suit of a private soldier. Mr. Anthon therefore considered that the Mayor of Williamsburg was equally liable in this Court, as the ordinance under which that functionary claimed to have acted was in violation of the law of this State.

Counsel for defence having briefly replied, his Honor rendered judgment dismissing the complaint of the plaintiff, with costs and allowances, as the Court could not entertain the question of the legality of the ordinances of that City, and the defendant must be sued and tried—if anywhere—in the County of Kings.

The code provides for this case at page 35 of the "Treatise on Civil and Criminal Justice." Actions for the following causes must be tried in the County where the cause, or some part thereof, arose. *Secondly*, against a public officer or person specially appointed to execute his duties for an act done by him in virtue of his office or against a person who by his command or in his aid, shall do anything touching the duties of such offices.

To this decision the Counsel for the plaintiff excepted, and the case will of course come before the Common Pleas as the only appellant tribunal. The trial excited great interest among the legal gentlemen and the publicans and sinners from the ancient city of Williamsburg who were present *en masse*. Several other suits are abiding the issue of this.

Before Judge Thompson.

WHAT IS NEGLIGENCE IN A SERVANT?

Cox and others vs. Platinea.—The plaintiffs are plumbers, and several weeks ago sold to the defendant two large chandeliers which they agreed to put up in a first-class house of the latter's in First-place, Brooklyn. It was admitted between the respective parties on the trial that the plaintiffs were to receive for the chandeliers and putting them up one hundred and thirty-four dollars. The defence set up was that the work of putting the chandeliers up was so negligently, unskillfully and carelessly performed, that the defendant sustained damages to his building to the amount of thirty dollars, which he now seeks to *recoup* against the claim of the plaintiffs.

The defendant proved that a Mr. Law, in the employ of the plaintiffs, was sent over to Brooklyn to put up the chandeliers. A Mr. Robinson, also in the service of the plaintiffs, accompanied him. In the centre of the ceiling of the front parlor, there was a circular ornament, in the middle of which projected a gas pipe capped with sealing wax. To remove the wax for the purpose of putting up the chandelier, Law applied a lighted lamp to the cap, when a violent explosion immediately followed, the iron pipe being at the time filled with gas. The consequence was the entire destruction of the central ornament and the blackening of the ceiling in the vicinity of the accident. Previous to the occurrence, Law had been over to the premises, and with a force pump had tested the iron pipes to ascertain if they leaked or not. Several trials were made, and it was discovered they were not tight. At these times there was no gas in the pipes. The house was a new one, not yet quite completed, although a portion of it was occupied by defendant's family at the time of the explosion. Law had no notice from defendant, or from any other source, that the gas had been let into the main pipes, nor did he make any experiment to test the fact. He testified that it was unusual to have gas in the pipes of a new house at that stage in the progress of its erection, and that it was his intention to apply the force pump to the iron pipes through the whole house, after he had put up the chandeliers.

The plaintiffs maintained that the damages in question could in no event be set off against their claim in the action by way of *recoupement*, as they were not connected with, and did not arise out of, the subject agreement between them and the defendant.

THOMPSON, J.—The amount in controversy in this case is quite inconsiderable; still there is a principle involved of great significance. It is a well-settled rule of law, "that the negligence of a servant, acting by his master's express or implied order, is the negligence of the master;" and the master in such cases is liable for the damages consequent on the servant's act. Law was the servant of the plaintiffs, and was in the act of performing a contract made by them with the defendant. The melting of the wax which formed the cap to the iron pipe was a part and parcel of the service which they had agreed to do for the defendant. At the time Law applied the torch to the gas-piece, defendant's family were occupying a part of the premises. Law well knew what the gas-pipes were there for; he knew they might be filled with gas. It was his duty, therefore, as a cautious and skillful artisan, to have ascertained whether the gas had been let into the house or not, before he attempted to soften the wax. His failure to do so convicts him of gross and inexcusable negligence and carelessness. The consequence of his imprudence might have been more disastrous. As it was, the defendant sustained injury to his building to the amount of $18. I entertain but little doubt that this amount may be legitimately *recouped* against the claim of the plaintiffs. A uniform adherence to so just and salutary a rule of law as is established to govern such cases as this, will do much to protect all classes of the community from the disastrous consequences resulting from the reckless negligence we are daily called upon to witness. Judgment for the plaintiffs for $116 60 and costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The stock of farm produce in the retail markets is quite large this week, but no change of any consequence has occurred in prices.

Beef sells rapidly at prices ranging from 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.; roasting pieces 12c.@15c.; steak 12c.@15c.; Veal 8c.@12c.; Veal Cutlets 18c., and Pork 10c. ℔ ℔.

SALT MEATS, &c.—Are in medium demand and supply. Corned Beef, 10c.@12c.; Smoked Ham, 12c.; Smoked Shoulders, 9c.; Pickled Sides, 10c.; Jowls, 9c.; Sausages, 10c.; Smoked Beef, 14c.; Bologna Sausages, 31½c., and Beef Tongues 11c. ℔ ℔.; Lard, 12c. ℔ ℔.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The stock of Butter is pretty large; no change in price. Orange County still holds at 31c., and Delaware County at 23c.@25c. ℔ ℔. Cheese 10c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.; English brands 11c., and Sapsago 25c. ℔ ℔.; Pineapple $1 12½ each.

VEGETABLES—Exhibit but little change, some sorts are a shade higher. Potatoes are abundant and good, and are sold at 25c. a half peck. Sweet Potatoes, too, are sold this week at 25c. ℔ half peck, a few cents lower than last week. Turnips, (Russia and White,) are 18c., and Spinnach 6c. ℔ half peck; Beets 6c.; Carrots 6c.; Celery 12c.@18c., and Red Peppers 6c. ℔ bunch; New Cabbage 4c.@18c.; Red Cabbage 6c.@18c.; Savoy Cabbage 4c.@12½c.; Lettuce 6c., and Salad 3c. ℔ bunch; Red Onions 6c. ℔ quart.

POULTRY AND GAME—Are abundant, the assortment diversified, and prices on the whole lower. Chickens 10c.@12c. Geese 9c.@12c. Turkeys 10c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Tame Ducks 62½c.@$1; Black Ducks 75c.; Red-Necked do., $1 25; Broad-Billed do., 50c.@62½c.; Canvas Back do., $2 75, and Wild Pigeons $2 75, and Prairie Hens $1 50 ℔ pair. Quails $1 50@$2; Woodcock $6, and English Snipe $2 50 ℔ dozen. Wild Geese 75c.@$1 25 each.

FRUITS—Apples are about the only kind of fruit now on sale. Spitzenbergs and Greenings are very abundant, and sold at 25c. ℔ half peck. Cranberries 16c. ℔ qt.

The assortment of FRESH FISH is small. Bass 10c.@12c.; Codfish 4c.@5c.; Eels 10c.@12c.; Flounders 6c.; Sunfish 8c.; Turtle 12½c., and Lobsters 8c., Perch 6c.@10c., and Pickerel 12c. ℔ ℔.

SALT FISH—Dry Codfish 4c.; Smoked Halibut 12c.; Smoked Mackerel 12c.; Salt Mackerel 10c.; Salt Shad 12½c.; Smoked Salmon 12c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Soused Salmon $2 50 ℔ can. Alewives 1c. each.

SHELL FISH—Are again in great demand at unchanged prices. Oysters 62½c.@$1 ℔ hundred. Clams 37½c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets.—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 90 bbls. were reported at $7 25 for Pearls and $6 50 for Pots ℔ 100 ℔s. Market still ill-supplied and dull.

BEESWAX—Some 2,500 ℔s. American yellow were disposed of at 28c.@28½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Appears in better request and is held with more firmness. The day's transactions include 25 packages Java at 12½c.; 1,500 bags Rio at 9½c.@11c.; and 600 St. Domingo at 8½c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Displays less animation, but is without change in value. The day's sales have been confined to 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in livelier demand, mainly for the Eastern and local trade; while with light receipts, a limited supply, and very cold weather, prices are firmer, and in some cases a shade higher. The improvement would be more general and heavier, but for the tightness in the money market. This keeps down quotations. The day's sales reach 8,150 bbls. Western:

Superfine No. 2	$7 50 @$8 00
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 19
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 56 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 20 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Canadian is without any important change; 500 bbls. Superfine, free, were taken, at $9 75@$10 ℔ bbl. In bond, the same kind is held at $9 ℔ bbl. Southern is attracting more attention, and is pretty firm, the day's sales amounting to 2,400 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 62½ for Inferior, $8 75@$9 25 for Mixed to Good Straight and Favorite brands, with $9 75@$10 50 for Fancy and Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and drooping; 80 bbls. were obtained, at $6 50 for Fine, and $7 25 for Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 50@$4 81 for Jersey, and $4 62½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made to-day of 1,300 Bunch Raisins, at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is still extremely scarce, and held above purchasers' limits. The home inquiry is moderate. There exists but a limited export demand; 1,000 bushels Long Island Red found buyers, at $1 75@$1 85, delivered at Brooklyn, ℔ bushel. The continued scarcity and enhanced value of Rye and Barley have prevented free operations in these. There is rather more doing in Oats, which are less abundant, and rule very firm, at 56c.@60c. for Western, 53c.@56c. for State, 50c.@53c. for Jersey, and 46c.@50c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is not very freely offered; while being in pretty good demand, it is increasing in value. The day's business comprises 46,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for Western Mixed, and 96c.@97c. for Southern White and Yellow, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is improving. The severe weather strengthens the confidence of factors, as it diminishes the receipts and increases the wants of consumers. The day's sales embrace 800 bales River at $1@$1 06¼, for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25, for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales were made to-day of 65 bales new at 33c.@36c. ℔ ℔. The export inquiry is improving.

HONEY—There have been 31 tierces and 30 bbls. Cuba, in bond, sold, for export, at 49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quite dull and not worth, in any considerable quantities, over $31@$32, six months, ℔ ton. There is nothing of importance doing in other kinds.

LATHS—The supply and demand are alike moderate, and prices of Eastern are nominally the same.

LEAD—The dullness and languor in this line continue, and the various kinds are of uncertain value.

LIME—Rockland is dull but firm at 87½c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet and depressed; 50 bbls. old New-Orleans were procured at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inactive at $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine seems quiet at the reduction last noticed. There were 200 bbls. purchased at 46c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is neglected. Rosin displays very little alteration. 1,000 bbls. common were procured at $1 67½ ℔ bbl. of 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Crude continues to be held above the views of buyers, at 66c.@68c. for selected Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured is selling, in lots, at 75c.@77c. for Whale, and $1 90@$1 95 for Sperm ℔ gallon. Red Oil is very quiet at 60c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil rules dull at 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Olive has not varied. Linseed is less active, but is stiffly held at 80c.@83c. cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is unchanged in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues inactive and languid; sales were reported of 450 bbls., here, at $14 50 for New Mess, $12 75 for old do., and $12 25 for do. Prime, with 400 bbls. old Mess, deliverable by the 30th inst., at $12 75 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs find ready buyers among packers at 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. The weather is highly favorable for the packing business. Cutmeats are quiet at previous quotations; 15,000 ℔s. boneless middle Bacon were purchased on terms not made public. Lard is about the same,—sales having been made of 325 bbls. ordinary to prime at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is less sought after, but remains firm. The day's transactions add up 250 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 25 for do. Mess, $13@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive at $22@$27 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams range from $12 50@$16 ℔ bbl., but are in slack demand. Butter is in steady request at 13c.@17c. for Ohio, 18c.@24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@26c. for Orange County, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 10c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Good to Prime is apparently in fair demand, at $4@$4½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are generally dull and heavy, at 10c.@11c. for Clover, ℔ ℔.; $1 80 for American Rough Flax, and $3 for Calcutta Linseed, ℔ bushel. Timothy has not varied.

SPICES—Sales were made of small lots of No. 1 Nutmegs, at $1; and 50 bags Pepper, at 11c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue as last noticed,—with sales of 30 hhds. New-Orleans, at 5¼c.; and 325 hhds. do., (by auction,) at 4¼c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 15,000 ℔s. Prime, at about previous rates.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet, and, beginning to feel the pressure in the money market, is rather easier in price. The past three days' sales reach but 31 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@7½c.; 240 cases Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@8½c.; 30 cases Florida, at 15c.@28c.; and 78 bales Cuba, on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales of 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 39c.@40½c., cash and short credit, ℔ gallon,—the market continuing quiet and languid.

FREIGHTS—Were but moderately active. For Liverpool, there were engaged 600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d.; 350 bbls. Pork at 1s. 9d.@2s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 15s. ℔ ton; 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 35,000 bushels Corn at 5½d.@6d., in bulk and bags; with 140 tons Logwood at 2 ... For London, there were shipped 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. For Antwerp, there were taken 400 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d.; and 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. For other European ports, we heard of nothing new. For California, measurement goods were being engaged at 35c.@40c. ℔ foot.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—At the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., several fine Houses in various parts of the City. A large number of Farms in the vicinity of New-York. Good unimproved property in the upper part of the City. Very valuable tenement property. Most of the above property will be exchanged for other property within or without the City, improved or unimproved. The location of this office, so convenient for persons concerning property, offers superior inducements to property owners to give it their patronage. Especial attention also paid to letting of houses, sales of furniture, collections, &c. EMERSON W. KEYES.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALBANY.—The 3-story basement and attic house No. 64 Westerlo-st., with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let; or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the finest avenue in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes; a double house nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 100 by 250 feet, neatly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. F. DAYTON, No. 62 Cedar-st.

WAREHOUSE OF WINDSOR PAPER MILLS, Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., New-York.—The subscribers having commenced manufacturing news and book paper at their new paper works at Windsor Locks, containing fourteen largest size rag engines and two 84 inch Fourdrinier machines (one more to be added,) are now ready to receive orders from persons in want of a superior quality of news or book printing paper. These works have been built with great care, embracing all the modern improvements, with a full supply of spring and artesian water, together with never failing power, insuring a uniform good color to the paper and a regular supply in quantity and quality. The capacity of the two mills to manufacture fifteen thousand pounds of paper per day. PERSSE & BROOKS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low, and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 52 John-st., and G. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st.; ROOME & BUNNELL, No. 372 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The beautiful, full sized, modern three-story and stone basement brick house No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn; three rooms deep, double stairs, gas, baths, range, heater, bells and speaking tubes. To a piano-forte maker the rent will be taken in instruments at trade prices. Inquire at Gould's music store, No. 65 Court-st., Brooklyn. Possession at once.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood uptown. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d avs. call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. Mr. TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 29 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and is in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mann, Donald, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 11th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 53 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

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The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

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The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. G. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 283 Broadway, up stairs.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date; and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 18th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added to all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 21st day of August, 1854. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims not heretofore presented against the late firm of ANDREWS & McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 115 Cedar-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO. New-York, May 1, 1854.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from childhood to old age, with the causes, the symptoms and the best mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. [illegible] the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; or No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL—For the cure of deafness, discharge of matter from the ears, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that, when I was about twelve years old I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in this situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I procured a bottle and [illegible] happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence Concord-st., first door above 3d. MRS. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular, and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, [illegible] colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. [illegible] Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. [illegible] *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, *Boston Medical*, [illegible] Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be convinced. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Hartow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hoadly, R. A. Sands, Cabendan & Crumbie, B. W. Gould, Dr. Powell, James Cruikshank, [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years of [illegible] specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. Is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $40 to $150. Hall's own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms. McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 203 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 421 Broadway can be purchased at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of T. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are considered the best piano made in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 421 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $350 rosewood Piano-Forte for sale for $225, as the owner goes to Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 2 P. M. to-day, Dec. 20.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A most splendid new rosewood Piano-Forte, made by a journeyman piano-maker for his family's use, and fully warranted in every respect, will be sold, and an old piano taken in exchange, at a great sacrifice from cost. By Mr. WEBER'S kindness, it may be seen at No. 103 West Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 246 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Holian attachment and all the latest improvements, fully warranted. Pianos to let, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy is here.

PIANO-FORTES, manufactured by JOHN F. WARE & CO., No. 58 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper. N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & BUMMINGS, No. 136 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 225 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. BRACKELER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by Fr. De Braekeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by Nicaise de Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by Ruben.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—At No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., comprising the best pictures of Landseer, Herring, and many others, will positively close on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Exhibition free. Open day and evening. All the prices are marked in plain figures.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 38 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 399 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 36 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 16-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 16-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 16-inch flues; two 30-inch plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 60-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 800 2½-inch lap-welded tubes, each 8 feet long—price, 28 cents per foot. Apply to J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Washington-st.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an ordinary [illegible] in the open air. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skin is thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are the superior to any other grapes [illegible] The grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES of new and improved patterns; SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Sanford's Treatment of Consumption.

Sanford's Bazaar, 55. Nicholas Hotel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been frequently requested by my friends to make public my successful cure of self-marked consumption. Believing that by so doing I may induce others, slightly alarmed, to avail themselves of the same treatment by which I was cured, I have cheerfully complied with their request. One year ago I had every symptom of confirmed consumption. I was so reduced by cough and flesh, by cough and expectorating, that I was scarcely able to walk ten rods without resting. Several physicians of the City pronounced my case as one of hopeless consumption, and advised me to take cod-liver oil, together with other drugs, and make up my mind to die. As a last resort, I placed myself under Dr. Sanford's treatment, by inhalation, at the New-York Lung Institute, and continued to be under his care from the 1st of May last until the present time. His treatment was entirely different from that I had been following. My physicians who treated me first, and told me (jokingly that I must die, ordered any quantity of drugs to make me more comfortable. Dr. Sanford ordered any quantity of food, but no drugs. He required me to inhale a medicated vapor, from a sponge, three or four times daily—outside me from taking any medicines into the ordered exercises out of doors—allowed me to eat the most nourishing food, and required that I should drink daily a certain amount of alcoholic drinks. The result of Dr. Sanford's treatment is a complete cure of my lungs; and I can be seen every day at "Genin's Bazaar," a healthy man as is usually seen, and I owe my recovery to Dr. G. D. Sanford's system of treatment by inhalation, as now used at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, of which Dr. Sanford has charge.

F. W. Cornwall.

[Advertisement.]

$250,000, Money, Bonds, &c., Grand Trunk Railroad Office, Montreal.

$8,000, Windham Bank, Connecticut.

$20,000, Merchants Saving' Bank, St. Louis.

$,000, Treasurer's Office, Crown Point.

$,000, Railroad Office, Augusta, Georgia.

These securities show but a portion of the actual sums robbed from about iron Safes and similar securities since the last ten months. During the same time the losses by fire at Troy, Milwaukee and Cleveland exhibits another heavy account, chargeable to these contingent, every dollar of which would have been saved by the use of Herring's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes and Locks. A full assortment constantly on hand at the depôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We received this morning a very polite note from Messrs. Hearn, Clapp & Co., No. 261 Grand-street, requesting us to correct, through the columns of our paper, the widely extended impression that they were giving away their entire stock of rich Dry Goods. Although forced to close their business and store before the 1st of January, they consider the loss of 50 per cent. on their stock of rich Shawls, Silks, Lyons Velvets, Pelisse Cloths, Thibet and Saxony Plaids, Merinoes, Poplins, Merlin De Laines and other rich Dress Goods, as a sufficient inducement to purchasers to effect their object. Beyond this, the public cannot reasonably expect them to sacrifice their interest.

[Advertisement.]

Propensities and Moral Sentiments.—Approbativeness—Love of character, name, praise. Self-Esteem—Self-respect, dignity, self-reliance, independence. Firmness—Stability, perseverance, decision. Conscientiousness—Sense of right, justice, duty, etc. Hope—Expectation, anticipation, trust in the future. Spirituality—Intuition, prescience, prophecy, faith. Veneration—Worship, adoration, devotion, deference. Benevolence—Sympathy, kindness, goodness. Phrenological Examinations, with written descriptions, daily, by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fire! Fire!!—It is no trick to sell Goods at low prices which have been damaged by the devouring element; but the great secret is to sell "perfect" articles so as to compete with your neighbors. This can only be done by purchasing direct from the manufacturer in large quantities. Call and examine the Fancy Goods and Toys at Tuttle's, No. 345 Broadway, whose stock has been marked down to meet the hard times, fire and smoke.

[Advertisement.]

Real Life-Size.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by Rare, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Merritt, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

Sad Occurrence—Five Negroes Burned to Death.

From the N. O. Argus, Dec. 16.

Five little negroes, belonging to the Editor of this paper, were burned to death in the kitchen on his plantation, in Richmond County, on Thursday evening of last week; and the occurrence was the more afflicting to him because, by proper precaution, it might have been prevented. He had left strict injunctions that the children should not, under any circumstances, be suffered to remain a single moment without some person with them, able to take care of them, in case of fire or other emergency. In disregard of his instructions, the nurse who had charge of them was sent off in the evening, together with a small boy, while the hands were at a distance at work, to drive up the cattle—*leaving six children under five years of age in the house.* The smoke was soon discovered; but before relief could be brought the roof of the house fell in, enclosing five of the children! The oldest had made his escape.

It is hoped that this calamity may be a caution to those who are in the employment of others, when they think of disobeying the instructions given to them.

☞ The Susquehannah river is frozen up opposite Bainbridge, Penn., and several persons have walked across the ice to the opposite shore.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Henry Lounsbury, Mr. James Cunningham to Miss Mary Jane Crawford, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Murray, James Knighton, Esq., to Jane C., eldest daughter of the late Dr. B. Bourne, Middleton, County Sligo, Ireland.

At Quincy, Ill., Amos Kendall Co., Mo., on Monday, Nov. 20, Lt. Col. Wm. Y. Chase, by Rev. Joshua Morrell, Edwin A. Bunnell, of Texas, to Miss Annie E. Owens, of West River, Md.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 19, John Farrenwald, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 120 West 31st-st., corner 8th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, Adele, only child of Alfred C. and Elizabeth A. Van Lennep, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Frederic Bull, No. 6 White-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 18, John W. Bogard, after a lingering illness, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Brooklyn, Long Island, without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to Green-wood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 17, Adelia, only child of Wm. H. and Ellen A. Van Voast, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Van Voast, No. 21 Lodlow-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 16, Mrs. Margaret C. Graves, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 22 Ludlow-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 18, Mary Ann Tuttle, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 21 Ludlow-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, Dec. 20. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 16, Mrs. Margaret Ann Cornell, widow of Elias T. Cornell, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 22 Ludlow-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, Teresia Wolfram, aged 3 years, 9 mo. 28 days, of Cholera Infantum, daughter of Mr. Jacob Wolfram, of No. 45 Christopher-st., New-York, and Teresia, his wife, of Vienna, Austria.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-st., near Jefferson-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[See Monday's Times for more fully.]

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 19.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	25 N.Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Pen. Pa. (Nat. mone)	73	50 do	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
40 Corn Exchange Bank	200	50 do	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	50 Clev. & Cinc. R. R.	[illegible]
125 Del & Hud. Cal. Co.	[illegible]	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]
150 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 Cumb'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Pen. Pa. (Nat. mone)	73	50 do	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
40 Corn Exchange Bank	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	50 Clev. & Cinc. R. R.	[illegible]
125 Del & Hud. Cal. Co.	[illegible]	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]
150 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 Cumb'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Reading Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]

Tuesday, Dec. 19—P. M.

The progress of curtailment and present increased strength of the City Bank movement, are strongly marked by the following comparison which we make between the statement of Saturday, July 1, a week before the Mexican Indemnity money was placed on deposit, and the statement of Saturday last, Dec. 16, after the return of this deposit. The intermediate movement from July 8 to Oct. 7 was largely influenced by the use of this money; but not so the two statements new contrasted:

	July 1.	Dec. 16.
Loans	$88,658,000	$80,257,000
Specie	11,120,000	11,462,000
Circulation	6,068,000	7,156,000
Apparent Deposits	71,457,000	61,224,000
Actual Deposits	51,656,000	44,935,000

The statement of Dec. 16 is exclusive of the Empire City return, and to this extent differs from the footings in the table published yesterday. From the foregoing it will be seen that the demand liabilities of the Banks were:

	July 1.	Dec. 16.
On Circulation	$6,068,000	$7,156,000
Actual Deposits	51,656,000	44,935,000
Total	$60,053,000	$51,491,000
Specie	11,120,000	11,462,000

Pro rata, 18 cents 2 mills to $1; 22 cents 2 mills to $1.

The following is the curtailment of Loans by the several City Banks. The Banks in *italic* are in liquidation, or have been discredited, and the whole sum of their loans in July deducted:

	July 1.	Dec. 16.	Reduction.
Amer. Exchange	$4,581,000	$4,507,000	$74,000
Atlantic	530,000	454,000	76,000
America	2,856,000	2,696,000	160,000
Commerce	7,680,000	7,479,000	Inc'sed.
Continental	1,130,000	1,089,000	41,000
New-York	2,706,000	2,641,000	Inc'sed.
North America	1,420,000	1,391,000	29,000
Republic	2,418,000	2,615,000	202,000
State	3,501,000	3,411,000	90,000
Bowery	1,149,000	884,000	265,000
Broadway	1,354,000	1,127,000	227,000
Butchers'	1,515,000	1,234,000	281,000
Chatham	626,000	492,000	134,000
Chemical	1,174,000	1,104,000	70,000
Citizens'	708,000	625,000	83,000
City	1,480,000	1,274,000	15,000
Continental	2,570,000	2,448,000	122,000
Corn Exchange	1,171,000	1,311,000	Inc'sed.
East River	628,000	456,000	172,000
Fulton	1,746,000	1,389,000	357,000
Greenwich	556,000	482,000	74,000
Grocers'	616,000	582,000	34,000
Hanover	1,261,000	1,225,000	36,000
Island City	957,000	920,000	36,000
Irving	530,000	463,000	67,000
Leather	1,787,000	1,678,000	109,000
Manhattan	4,124,000	3,941,000	183,000
Marine	761,000	661,000	100,000
Market	1,140,000	946,000	205,000
Mechanics'	2,600,000	2,597,000	Inc'sed.
Mechanics' Associat'n	1,440,000	1,312,000	128,000
Mechanics' & Traders'	420,000	390,000	30,000
Mercantile	1,810,000	1,805,000	Inc'sed.
Merchants'	3,304,000	3,178,000	126,000
Merchants' Exchange	2,240,000	2,090,000	150,000
Metropolitan	2,387,000	2,286,000	101,000
National	931,000	927,000	Inc'sed.
National	1,507,000	1,465,000	42,000
Dry Dock	448,000	417,000	31,000
New-York Exchange	186,000	186,000	Inc'sed.
North River	1,045,000	978,000	67,000
Ocean	1,265,000	1,051,000	214,000
Oriental	501,000	425,000	76,000
Pacific	791,000	687,000	104,000
People's	827,000	610,000	217,000
Phenix	2,922,000	2,040,000	882,000
St. Nicholas	627,000	593,000	34,000
Seventh Ward	1,172,000	972,000	200,000
Shoe & Leather	774,000	664,000	110,000
Tradesmen's	1,320,000	1,087,000	233,000
Union	[illegible]	1,000,000	100,000
Union	[illegible]	3,188,000	65,000
Bull's Head	New.	159,000	Inc'sed.
Bank of Union	294,000	Winding up.	294,000
Central	455,000	Discredited.	455,000
Eighth-avenue	128,000	Broke.	128,000
Knickerbocker	509,000	Broke.	509,000
Empire City	462,000	Discredited.	462,000
Suffolk	331,000	Winding up.	331,000
Net reduction since July 1			$8,661,000
Present line of Loans			80,257,000
Equal to the July 1			$88,918,000

The Sub-Treasury Office disbursed to-day $544,485, and the Assay Department $362,593. The former on account of United States Loans sent to Washington a few days since for redemption. The principal sums went into the deposit Banks of the Bowery Savings Institution. The payments from the Assay Treasury were in Coined Gold, exchanged for the California deposits made on Saturday last. The regular Sub-Treasury balance is down to $2,742,326. Further considerable drafts will be made upon it in a few days on account of United States Loans sent to the Department at Washington for redemption, by the Chambers-street Bank of Savings and other parties disposed to avail themselves of the existing offer, which runs out on 31st inst., of 110 ⅌ cent. for 1667s and 1858s. The Bank Averages are sensibly helped by these transactions.

The January dividend, payable 20th of the month by Winslow, Lanier & Co., to the New-York stockholders of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, is 5 ⅌ cent.

There was a quiet state of things at the Stock Board to-day. The business was a liberal one in amount, and at steady prices, in Railway and State Bonds, the orders running upon Virginia, Illinois Centrals, Panamas and Erie Incomes. The latter sold ½ off the previous sales. Erie shares reached 36 ⅌ cent., but closed at about the bids of yesterday afternoon, 35@35¾. New-York Central shares improved 1 ⅌ cent. The Bears bought freely at 79½@79¾ for cash, and renewed some of their contracts at 60, buyer's option. Reading was ½ ⅌ cent. better.

The rates of interest or discount to most of the Money borrowers are as tough as ever, and take a wide range on business paper and Bonds and Mortgages, 10 to 18 ⅌ cent. The legal rate on the latter cannot exceed 7 ⅌ cent., but old Mortgages are often resold at a large discount, making the actual interest to the new holder equal to 10 to 14 ⅌ cent. At the same time, Money is offered at call for 7 ⅌ cent., and a few of the large Banks are disposed to increase their accommodations on 60 or 90 day paper where it is strictly commercial and no wise connected with old involvements. The Westminster Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, was discredited to-day at the Metropolitan Bank. The notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, we see it stated, are again redeemed by the Mercantile Bank.

We are requested to correct a statement in regard to the assignment of Seligman, Wetherbe & Co., which is going the rounds of the press, originating with the *Washington Globe*. The most essential error is the classification of the creditors. The first and second debts (the Slowly nominal, &c.) The expenses of the trust and accounts of clerk hire. In the sum of $65,000, to relieve $190,000 Railway Bonds held for account of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. This was essential to the final settlement of an account involving nearly $200,000. The clause in the assignment does not require the preferred payment of $190,000, as stated by the *Globe*. The third class of creditors are the holders of the circulating notes of the Exchange Bank of Seligman, Wetherbe & Co. These notes, under any circumstances, would be an offset to the bills receivable and other debts due to the house. Then come the general creditors, being individual depositors and the Board of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in common. It was not deemed proper, even if practicable, to make a distinction between the two, and there would have been no justice certainly in preferring the Board of Public Works, who had granted an open credit of half a million of dollars to the house for their own convenience. The second error of the *Globe*, we are assured, relates to the magnitude of the unadjusted balance between the House and Board of Public Works. This balance, all proper credits allowed, can in no reasonable event exceed *one-half* the round sum of $600,000 charged by the Washington paper; nor would the balance have approached the sum of even $400,000, had the Board cooperated with the firm after their misfortune in a spirit of liberality, and with a reasonable sense of judicious management, in saving the heavy margins between the money borrowed and State Bonds hypothecated in conducting the important negotiations entrusted to them. Another error relates to the value of the assets assigned, particularly the claims upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a property costing $13,000,000, and the managers of which have made a special preferred claim, for money advanced to pay the interest on their Preferred Funded Debt, to the amount of $170,000. The other claim, $160,000, consists of part of this Preferred Funded Debt, represented by Bonds known in the Washington City market, and scaled in the valuation of the assets at 50 cents on the dollar. As to the book balances, or bills receivable—$160,000 against R. W. Latham, and $65,000 against other members of the house—they bind the private property of these gentlemen to the full extent, and the available value it is believed cannot fall short of one-half, although the Washington paper appears to have set down the whole $235,000 as lost.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of November were $491,492 against $461,206 same month in 1853. The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for November were $147,609; of which, $67,479 was from passengers. The line was not opened through in November last year.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Co. will hold their regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Dec. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 18.

Our Cotton market was somewhat easier to-day, but prices are not quotably lower. The business consisted of 3,500 bales at irregular rates. Cotton Freights to Liverpool are rather stiffer, and have an advancing tendency.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 18.

The sales of Cotton to-day reached 2,300 bales at prices ranging from 8½c.@8¾c. The quotations show a still further decline.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Hogs have advanced to $4 50@$4 75. The receipts to date are 225,000 against 228,000 at this time last year. Eastern Exchanges have advanced to ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Tuesday, *First Board*—100 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, $1,600 City Railroad 6s, (O. & P.) 86; $1,400 City R. R. 6s, (R. R. Ex.) 84; $2,000 City 6s, 84; $2,400 City 6s, (Y. & F. O.) 84; $200 Harrisburg R. R. 6s, 85; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Mortgage 6s, 91½; $1,000 Long Island R. R. 6s, 70; $1,000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. 6s, 70; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 72; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; 1 Mitchill Railroad, 28; 20 Reading Railroad, 35; 20 Morris Canal, 11; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 25; 25 Mechanics' Bank, 26; 25 Commercial Bank, 24; 15 Girard Bank, 8¾.

Second Board—100 Reading Railroad, 35; 200 do., 35; 5 Mitchill Railroad, 65; 100 New-Creek Coal Company, 14; 6 North, 1.0 Bank, 56.

Second Board—$500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 70; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 91; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; 100 Reading Railroad, 35; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 14; 2 Vicksburg Railroad, 6; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; 10 Morristown Railroad, 51; 100 New-Creek Coal Company, 14; 3 Bank Pennsylvania, 100.

After Board—$2,000 City Railroad 6s, 84; 50 Reading Railroad, 35; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 14.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '88, 115@116; United States 6s, '67, 115@116; Pennsylvania 6s, coupons, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Mechanics' Bank, 26; Girard Bank, 8¾; Reading Railroad, 35; Long Island Railroad, 35; Lehigh Zinc, 14; Union Canal, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Two Misses Bates, Mrs. T. T. Collier, A. G. Marsh and lady, F. D. Fanning, G. S. Southworth, J. S. Lord, R. Bingham, J. Franklin, Rev. W. H. Richardson, Rev. Richard Fuller, Capt. Mills, Capt. Lane, Chas. Kelsey, Jr., T. P. Mitchell, J. B. Chapman, P. L. Britt, M. G. Drummond, D. Crawford, T. Collier, A. Parker, F. Wichelhausen, J. C. Kluge, L. M. Little, and 18 in the steerage.

In ship Empire, from *Aux Cayes*—Jos. Grand, Geo. McFarlane, A. Ostheimb.

Miniatures Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises, 7 [illegible] | Sun sets, 4 [illegible] | Moon sets, 6 [illegible]

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook, 9 24 | Gov. Island, 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate, 10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Ships Canvas Back, Clark, Rio Janeiro, Hicks & Bell; Cicilia (Belg.), Hallmeister & Lanckmann; Ann Charles Lowe, Colby, New-Orleans, Eagle & Howard; Roanoke, Lowell, Margaret, Kirkham & Van Brunt; John Bowne, Bernseiter, Havana, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Storm Bird, (new,) Small, St. Mary's, A. Oakmith.

Barks Ontario, Lewis, Liverpool, Griffin, Sturtevant, Anderson & Co.; L. & W. Arrington, Thompson, Hunnewell, L. & F. Armstrong; G. W. Brinckerhoff, Philbrook, Gibbens, J. S. Hill.

Schrs. Lodmilla, Rouse, Barbadoes, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Golden Eagle, Mayo, Mobile, Mallory, Crocker & Co.; E. H. Price, Chambers, Franklin, Johnson & Hoxie; A. S. Wetmore, Bingham, Mobile, C. H. Pierson; Flying Eagle, Jones, Genoa, Van Brunt & Bogart; J. G. Hoskins, Mendville, Bathurst, Peter Clinton; Rescue, Cook, Tampico.

Propeller Thos. Swan, Johnson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Sloop Isaac S. Norden, Collins, Fall River, master; Warren, Sanford, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Roebuck, Thomas & Co. Sunday, 5 P. M., 20 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Quaker City, from Philadelphia, bound S.; at 2:40, 20 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, with steamship Tennessee, bound S.

Ship North Wind, (clipper,) Hildreth, Havre Nov. 16, with mdse. and 411 passengers to Lane & Weed. Had 4 births and 2 deaths. Nov. 29, lat. 49 12, lon. 17 28, passed ship Northumberland, from Antwerp for New-York. Dec. 12, off Barnegat, spoke ship Hornet, from Shanghai for New-York, 160 ds. out.

Ship Rockaway, (of Thomaston,) Stockton, Antwerp 26 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to J. W. Schmidt & Co. Nov. 11, lat. 49, lon. 20, spoke ship Ellen, 8 ds. out, from London for Boston. The R. has 20 deaths on the passage.

Ship Admiral, (packet,) Hilliard, Havre Nov. 11, with mdse. and 192 passengers to Mortimer Livingston. Had 2 births and 1 death. Nov. 17, lat. 50 10, lon. 9, of Bremen Bark, Captain Charles, of Bremen, bound to Liverpool 10 ds., with mdse. and 121 passengers to Noegath & Sohn. Experienced heavy N. W. gales; has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Humboldt, (Hun.,) Paulsen, Hamburg 24 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales, split sails, &c.; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks. Had 11 deaths and 2 births.

Ship Wakewah, (clipper,) F. Bunker, Canton via Batavia, 100 days, with mdse. to F. Riley.

Ship John Gilmore, Morgan, Havre Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Everett & Brown. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamship Leviathan, Capt. Hearn.

Ship Emily, (of Philadelphia,) Lodmell, Aux Cayes 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, (where she put in for water,) 3 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to Vose, Perkins & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark J. M. Morales, (of Bangor,) Greenlaw, Bangor 7 ds., with slat and lath to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Harriet, (Br.,) Ellinger, Kingston, Jam., 24 ds., with molasses, old iron, and 10 passengers to J. Hunter & Co., vice Jos. Lorrick. Experienced heavy weather, split sails.

Brig Charles and Edward, Shaw, Richmond, Va., with flour to master.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Hightower, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master. Experienced heavy N. W. gale, lost jibs, &c. Dec. 4, while have to a in gale, shipped a tremendous heavy sea, which stove bulwarks and gallery, and carried the boat off to leeward, and at one time had 3 feet water in the hold; was compelled to throw overboard the deck-load, to lighten her. On the 8th, off Smith's Island, spoke schr. Pocahontas, hence for South Carolina, who supplied with provisions; lost boat, 20 miles S. of Long Island, and split sails. Dec. 14, off Barnegat, the A. B. was taken in tow by pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, and brought to anchor.

Schr. Albert Mason, (new,) Smith, Pawtuxet, (R. I.,) in ballast to master.

Schr. Ann, Livingston, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with molasses to Zeh & Co.

Schr. Rover, Kelly, Dover, Del., with slat.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Avery, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sterling, Burtis, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah Hildreth, Hall, New-Haven, in ballast.

☞ The Bremen ship Benedict, reported on fishing, on the 16th, was a mistake.

Sailed.

Ship Helen R. Cooper, Cardiff, with railroad iron.

Ship Hannah, Gray, Liverpool.

Brig [illegible], [illegible].

WIND—During the day, N.

Schooner.

Cuxhaven, Jan. 7.—The report of the sinking of the schooner Clara Olsen, of Cuxhaven, by the ice, was premature. It should have read the schooner Philadelphia, Schmidt, for New-Orleans, via Havana.

The ice at Cuxhaven, received yesterday from Amsterdam, represents it to be of the primary weather, some 20 lb. and upwards to 40 lb. of primary weather, some 20 lb. and upwards. Dec. 21, lat. 40 40, lon. 72 20, spoke W. B. Coker, Schmidt, from New-London for Isle of Pines. Dec. 22, lat. 37, lon. 69, spoke Br. ship Lord Ashley, from St. Kitts, for Boston. Dec. 12, lat. 36, lon. 75, Geodetic, from St. Kitts, for New-York, in 9 ds.; schr. Sullivan, Adams, for do., in 8 weeks. The G. passed the brig Augustus in the river, hence, bound in.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 7, lat. 29 52 S., lon. 37 32, ship Wm. Wirt, 16 ds. from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Nov. 3, lat. 32 32, lon. 33 38, ship Lockett, Joyce, 42 ds. from Callao for New-York.

Nov. 21, lat. 6 03 S., lon. 24 17, ship Edward, 65 ds. from Callao for Falmouth Roads.

Dec. 15, lat. 34 30, lon. 72 23, bark Spirit of the Times, 20 ds. from Bahia for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Nov. 12, barks Chas. B. Lee, for New-York in 4 or 6 ds.; Sylph, (Br.,) for do. in 8 ds.; brigs Troubador, for Boston in 8 ds.; Catharine and Mary, for do., soon; schrs. S. S. Leonard, for do. in 6 ds.; Geo. Storey, arr. from Boston the day previous.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ Third Ward.—At a primary election held in the IIId Ward, in pursuance to call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the following ticket was elected by a large majority:

Whig General Committee.—Chas. A. Stetson, James T. Stagg, A. Cochane, H. N. Sherwood, A. H. Tyler.

Young Men's General Committee.—Thos. Cook, Wm. Potts, J. M. Fox, E. McMillin, Jas. Mc Gee.

Ward Committee.—Guy R. Foltop, S. H. Moser, W. R. Bean, Jas. McWhorter, A. Wilder, C. Chamberlain, W. H. Johnson, J. Bunker, C. S. Smith, John G. Sudbury, Isaac D. Gerow, T. D. Whitney, Jas. Allen, Jas. Ivy.

Inspectors.—A. Cochrane, H. N. Sherwood, J. M. Cook.

☞ Eighteenth Ward.—WHIG ORGANIZATION FOR 1855.

General Committee.—E. Delafield Smith, Michael G. Hart, John H. Wheeler, Jr., Thos. Hamilton, John Ridley.

Young Men's General Committee.—Rufus H. Crane, S. Brooks Fosley, James M. Thomson, Peter Van Schaack, George B. Bellows.

Ward Committee for the Ward at Large.—Dr. Jas. E. Wood.

First District.—Chas. F. Kirkham, Timothy G. Churchill, Alexander G. Kingsland, Christopher T. Wemple, Henry Bachelor.

Second District.—Samuel M. Baldwin, Jonathan Anderson, Jacob H. Valentine, Joseph R. Matthews, James Anderson, Cornelius Bockwell.

Third District.—Henry H. Rice, William J. Davis, Charles Mason, William H. Adams, William Davis, James Britt.

Fourth District.—Chas. Ferris, Jas. Lawrence, William Baker, David Brown, James Florrine, John H. Burleson.

JOHN H. BURLESON,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
CHARLES MASON, } Inspectors.

☞ Twenty-second Ward.—The Whigs of the XXIId Ward will hold a primary election at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 38th-st., from 3 to 9 o'clock A. M., Dec. 20, by order of the General Committee. The Ward Committee elected will meet on THURSDAY in January, at the above place, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE M. DENNETT,
WM. V. LEGGET,
CHAS. MISSING, } Inspectors.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted.—By a smart, active girl, of honest and tidy habits, as housemaid; is a small family of four or five; or she is a capable child's nurse and companion to a lady, who can sew well and iron, for a genteel kind family. Has excellent City reference; will take from $4 to $6 a month, as she seldom changes her employ; has no followers; would go to Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Call at No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room.

Situation Wanted.—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to obtain a good situation, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. 235 Bowery, for two days.

Situation Wanted.—By a respectable American woman, as housekeeper, in a family. Reference given and required. Address M. A. C., this office.

Situation Wanted.—As chambermaid and waiter, by a girl, who can give a good recommendation from the family she now lives with. Apply at No. 37 Rutgers-st.

Housekeeper.—An English Lady of middle age, and of the highest respectability, is obliged from circumstances to take a situation as above. Any gentleman or lady or widower who would have a most valuable person, combining respectability, competency and confidence they would engage her. Her friends advertise for her. Address L. L. No. 404 Broadway.

Housekeeper.—An English widow lady requires the situation, either as companion to a lady, or to an invalid, or to travel; as housekeeper to either a lady or gentleman, where the family is not large. The friends of this lady can speak of her in the highest terms of respectability, and also to her capabilities in any situation. Address V. V., Times Office, New-York.

Girl Wanted.—A neat, tidy, young girl to take care of children and do chamber work in a small family. None need apply who cannot bring testimonials of their entire fitness for the place. Apply at No. 112 West 31d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

Chance for Business.—Wanted, men to sell valuable domestic articles in city or country, at which active industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 347 Bowery, New-York.

Agents! Agents! Agents!!—Great chance for agents to make money. Good articles, which every family can buy for the people, viz. The Mirror of the City of Sebastopol, Crimea and the Black Sea. Call and see the publisher, at No. 449 Pearl-st., up stairs.

50 Gentlemen Wanted.—To engage in a steady business, from which $3 per day may be realized. Positively no humbug. Address a letter with 12 cents in stamps, or call, on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 67 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars with specimen, free by return mail.

Coachman Wanted.—Who thoroughly understands his business, and well acquainted with the City; colored man preferred. Inquire at office, corner Lewis and 8th-sts., E. R., during forenoon.

To Clergymen.—The advertiser wishes to secure the services of an unmarried Clergyman in a small town in New-York. Address SCHOOLMASTER, New-York Post-Office.

Waiter.—A place is wanted in a gentleman's family for a competent person, with